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THE WASHINGTON BEE

VOL. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6 1904. NO. 36

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable help? Do you want a furnace? Do you want to be educated? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

GREAT PATENT CASE.

Powerful Corporation Defeated by Bright Woman Lawyer.

Case That Had Been Refused by Eminent Members of the Bar Carried to a Successful Issue by Indefatigable Girl.

Fifteen years ago a shy young country girl was summoned from her log cabin home to serve as a witness in a neighbor's lawsuit. It was her first glimpse of the great world that lay beyond the hamlet where she was born. The sleepy town was more imposing than the walled cities of her dreams, the little courthouse was a stately hall of justice, and the cabalistic signs of the shorthand reporter filled her soul with awe.

Very recently this girl won the most brilliant legal battle ever fought by a woman. Other women have assisted senior counsel in famous suits. But Miss Florence H. King, only woman patent lawyer in this country, fought her fight, single-handed and alone, before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court of Chicago, and on her oral argument won a verdict against a $5,000,000 company and secured an injunction so binding that no human being but Mrs. Myrtle M. Rogers can manufacture, sell or use the Rogers patents.

In May, 1900, the inventor of the noted Rogers' "receptacle" and "packing," known among railroad men as the "Rogers goods," died, leaving his rights and patents to his wife, Mrs. Myrtle M. Rogers. The packing is cotton waste and steel wool, the latter made of steel turnings, cut spirally from steel rods, expressly manufactured for this purpose. The receptacle was a clever device for holding the packing against the axle in the journal box. The demand for packing is enormous, for the United States railroads alone use 34,000,000 pounds annually at 20 cents a pound, affording a royal revenue to the manufacturers.

Mrs. Rogers was unfamiliar with business tactics and finally accepted the proposition of the newly-organized Federal Supply company, which was incorporated for $5,000,000, to transfer her patents on a license, the company contracting to pay her a minimum royalty of three cents a pound for the packing, or $2,000 every quarter.

After enjoying the princely profits for several years the company suddenly canceled her license February 1, 1903,

FLORENCE H. KING.
(Woman Patent Lawyer Who Has Just Won a Famous Suit.)

and also attacked Mrs. Rogers' title to the patents, defying her to assert her rights. Mrs. Rogers immediately organized a company and began manufacturing her husband's goods on a small scale.

The Federal Supply company's act raised up a host of business friends for her, and she quickly built up a thriving business. When it came to the notice of the Federal Supply company the price was cut to the actual cost of production, and her limited capital forbade competition at these ruinous rates.

In vain she tried to get an injunction, but lawyers laughed at her and absolutely refused to touch the case on the ground of priority of art, as the most celebrated patent lawyers and patent experts insisted that springy metal wire and steel shavings were equivalent to the steel turnings employed in the Rogers patents.

Almost crazed at the certainty of losing her entire fortune and enriching others through her husband's ingenuity, she appealed to Miss King, who instantly realized that the suit pivoted on a question of equivalents. She made exhaustive experiments with steel shavings which are cut with the grain of the metal, and discovered that under tremendous pressure and friction, the shavings were ground to dust and were therefore valueless. Spiral wires scratched when placed perpendicularly in the journal box and if laid horizontally, the cotton waste slipped out, leaving the coils of wire lying useless in the bottom of the journal box, thus quickly proving their inadequacy.

But the steel turnings, cut transversely from the end of a rod, held the cotton waste with a thousand teeth of steel, nor could it be torn or plucked out by hand or machinery. And the cut against the grain gave the finest power of resistance, for it withstands pressure and friction and produces the ideal conditions that have made the Rogers goods famous.

The Chicago Tribune says Miss King's final argument lasted half a day, for, womanlike, she had the last word, and a most conclusive word it proved to be. She marshaled her arguments as a general does an army, and her line of defense, built up in the many months of careful study, was impregnable, and she won the biggest legal woman's victory yet chronicled in the United States, if not in the world.

DISTRICT SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor Its Next President—A Meeting Next Week.

A meeting of the District Suffrage League will be held next week. From all indications Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, the eloquent pulpit orator, will be elected president of the local body. At which time a new executive committee will be appointed.

There is but one purpase of this organization and that is to protect the negro in his civil and political rights. Rev. Taylor is one of the strongest men in the Baptist Church and a man of integrity.

SOUTH NOT WITH VARDAMAN.

The Negro Not Without Friends.

[From the Pen and Pencil Club.]

The cause of negro education is not without friends either in the North or the South. This is appaarent from the flood of editorials commenting adversely upon the recent and now famous inaugural address of the Governor of Mississippi. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, thoroughly southern in its ideals and sympathies says that "there is small danger that the negro will be over educated in the average rural public school of the South," and adds that if it is the purpose of Governor Vardaman to devote to negro education only the money collected from negro tax payers, "he will find that the sentiment of the South is not with him." In similar vein, the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union says: "Mississippi is welcome to her new Governor. We don't think that there is another southern State that envies her the leadership of a man of his views." While the Richmond, Va., Times characterises the Governor's views as "utterly illogical, untenable, harsh and cruel." The Mobile, Ala., Register is less pronounced in its statement, but admits that "it is to be seriously doubted if schooling is of itself a failure and to be abandoned on the ground that it has not helped but hindered the negro in his progress upward."

Replying to the assertion of Governor Vardaman that the Massachussetts negro is three times more criminal than the negro in the black belt, the Springfield, Mass., Republican, well known for its fairness and independence says: "This statement is worthless unless you can show that the same offenses are made crimes in the different sections and that the original laws are enforced with equal promptness and stringency against the negroes in the black belt as in Massachussetts. Society in the black belt is so different from society in Massachussetts, especially with reference to certain offences against property, and the family relation, that no fair comparison of criminal statistics is possible. This is not said with any hope that Governor Vardaman will be changed, but to put northern readers of his message on their guard against the argument he advances against the education of the colored people.

Summarizing the views of editors generally, Public Opinion, in its issue of January 25, 1904, thus disposes of the Governor's fallacious doctrine "Governor Vardaman's advice to the Mississippi legislature to withdraw the State's support from negro schools may be adopted in that state, but it is repudiated by the South generally. Not even the bug-bear of 'social equality' with which he thought to buttress his absurd arguments has the slightest effect on Southern opinion. To argue at this stage of the world's development, as Governor Vardaman does, that eduction increases criminality, is too illogical and to much at variance with all experience to be accepted by anyone but the most rankerous negrophobe.'

Score one for the United Mine Workers of America in placing themselves on record at their annual convention at Indianapolis as against the policy of disfranchisent because of race, color or previous servitude. It is worthy of note that a negro delegate introduced and secured the adoption of his resolution. Here is a cue worthy of emulation. When the negro so intertwines his own and the white man's interests as to establish a community of interests he will always have a strong and potential ally. Such a policy universally persued will be far more potential than even the strongest purely "race" organizations which too frequently intensify the white man's prejudices and tend to perpetuate the ostracism from which every self-respecting negro seeks to free himself.

EDITOR FORTUNE IN TOWN.

Editor T. Thomas Fortune of New York was in the city Thursday, having come from the South, where he had been in the interest of the Afro-American Council. Editor Fortune is much discouraged over the condition of the negro in this country. "It is not wise, said Mr. Fortune, to speak all you think." He was entertained Thursday evening by a number of his friends, after which he left on the 12 o'clock train for New York.

National Negro Suffrage League Convention.

SECOND MEETING.

Commencing, June 20th, 1904—Chicago, Illinois.

OBJECT.

The object of this Convention is to invoke the aid of the Republican Party in National Convention assembled to the end that Southern Disfranchisement may be broken up.

REPRESENTATION.

Each state will be entitled to a representation equal to the number of her Congressional representation.

RATES.

Delegates attending this Convention will be able to avail themselves of the rate to the National Republican Convention, one fare for the round trip.

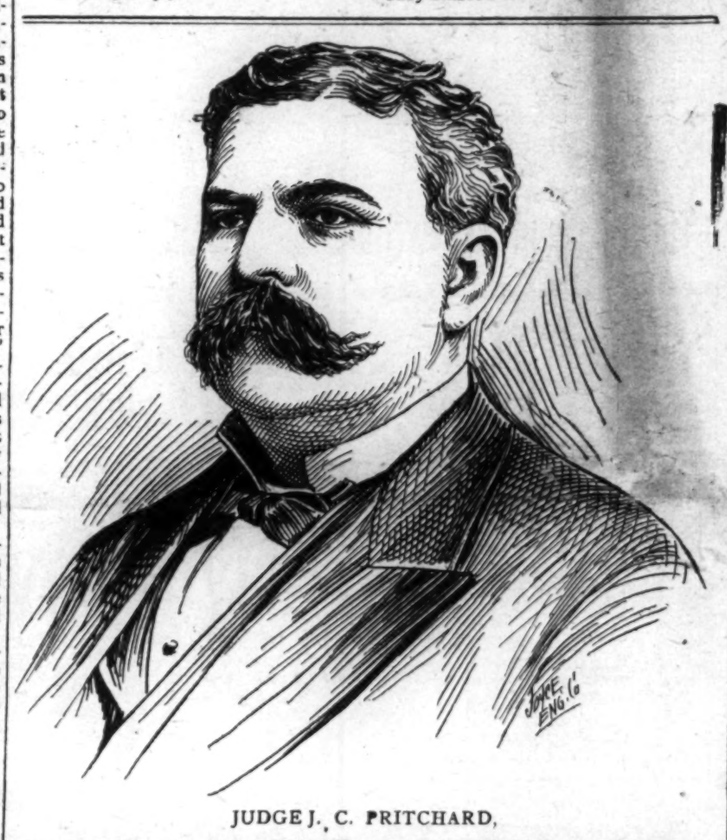
HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Natianal Negro Suffrage League operates at Washington, D. C., a Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, from which a campaign will be directed against Southern Disfranchisement.

President, James H. Hayes, Va.,
Cor. Sec'y., Jas. E. Dixon, R. I.,
Rec. Sec'y., W. T. Ridley, Pa.,
Treas., Rev. J. A. Taylor, Wash. C. C.,
Eastern Organizer, Rev. J. A. Churchman, N. J.,
Western Organizer, J. C. Leftwith, Oklahoma.

For further information, address
JAS. H. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Washington, D. C.

☞All Negro papers and publications please copy.



JUDGE J. C. PRITCHARD,
Who is Presiding in the Post Office Cases With Fairness and Dignity.

THE NEXT STEP

Was the subject of a paper read before the Second Baptist Church Lyceum on last Sunday afternoon by Rev. Kives. There was quite a large audience present to listen to this distinguished divine who is always welcomed wherever he goes. The discussion at the conclusion of the paper was quite lively, especially was the address of Mr. James M. Foster, who didn't agree with the essayist in the least. Others spoke to the paper in a disagreeing spirit. To-morrow Prof. L. M. Hershaw will deliver an eulogy on the life and character of the late Col. Wm. Pledger. Other distinguished men will speak

ATTORNEY PATTERSON ORDERED TO PAY.

In connection with the adjustment of the differences between Attorney John W. Patterson and Cornelius Berkeley, administrator, and Mrs. Mary Ann Lucas, over the settlement of the estate of Frank Lucas, Justice Wright has made an order requiring Mr. Berkeley to pay Mrs. Lucas $1,056.34.

It was contended by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Berkeley that the amount due the Lucas estate is $581.34. Lucas was killed in an accident on the Southern Railroad, which paid the amount stated to Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Patterson has taken an appeal from the judgment of the court.

DR. C. SUMNER WORMLEY.

This is one of the most successful dentists in the city. There is no young man more appreciated and given credit for good work in his profession than he. Dr. Wormley is the coming dentist of the city.

Langston and Douglass.

TWO OF THE GREATEST AMERICAN ORATORS COMPARED.

The Former the Friend of the Young Negro. The Later Practiced Nepotism One Broad Minded, The Other Narrow. One Possessing Brave Qualities, the Other Timid.

This generation so far as the American negro is concerned, has not produced any great orators or advocaters of human rights. Year after year as the administration changes, the representative negro gets weaker and weaker. Prior, during and subsequent to the reconstruction period the American negro can boast of a few men who possessed manly qualities and demonstrated that spirit of independence that is so characteristic in the white race.

The late John M. Langston and Frederick Douglass will be the subject of comparison of negro manhood and independence in this article that is written by one who knew them personally and intimately.

Langston was not a selfish man. He may have been a little egotistical, but, this egotism didn't exist till after his return from Hayti as the United States minister to the black republic. In all or most of his great speeches he was proud of the fact that he had been a representative of this government to the black republic. There was always a jealous spirit on the part of Douglass toward Langston. Just why this jealousy existed no one seemed to know. Douglass on one occasion without cause or provocation took occasion to make a personal criticism of Langston, when what was done was no fault of his. Langston was broad, liberal and manly. Douglass was narrow, jealous and personal. He gave no negro credit of expressing a liberal or conservative sentiment. The white man was more in the estimation of Langston, when he was wrong, than any other person. He never picked his men. Douglass would practice nepotism, Langston saw no more in his sons than he saw in an ordinary college struggling lad. Douglass carried his sons and daughters with him. Langston made his go with the crowd and if they could not swim, they had to sink. He was not the man to fill the places held by him by the appointment of his family. Langston was the friend of the young negro boy, Douglass was his enemy. The later was more quick to believe what was told him, while the former was slow. One would express himself from what he believed or what was told him, while the other, (Langston) would laugh and weigh it. Langston never thought any man too big for him to introduce a rising or struggling young man to and with pomp and a Chesterfieldian air would walk the public streets with the most humble. Douglass could not stand a fight. His mission to San Domingo under General Grant and the insult offered him which the late Senator Conkling would have resented, but Douglass would not permit it. Had it been Langston, the insult would have been resented at once.

Langston was brave and courageous; Douglass was timid and notwithstanding the estimate in which the latter was held by the American white man, John Mercer Langston was the greater American negro in his time. If he student of history would read the life of Langston he would find many traits that would inspire him.

No one knew these two men better than the writer. Langston loved his wife and family. He was not the man who would have ever declared his wife the "choice of his youth." It is true that Douglass was an orator, which no one will deny. He found in the republican party that which all the lovers of liberty will forever respect and honor The republican party of to-day is not the party of Langston, Douglass, Sumner, Wade, Stevens and others. The negro leaders of to-day do not possess the qualities of those who had less poportunities, prior to and during the reconstruction period. There are but few if any of the contemporaries of Langston and Douglass living. There are Lynch, Pinchback, Lewis who still live and may be classed among the old school politicians.

Pinchback is not the man he was 25 or 30 years ago. Douglass was more easily deceived than Langston. Whether it was on account of Douglass' likes or dislikes the writer is not prepared to state. There were times when negro representatives were consulted. To-day you would not know that one existed. There was a time when it would have been suicidal for any president to take one negro in his confidence against whom the race was inimical and consult with him and take his recommendation of other negro politicians.

Langston would not have tolerated it. The negro race is to-day without a manly representative. The negro is led by the apologist and trimmer. The office-holder is a willing tool and hireling of administrative powers.

The next article will be of B. K. Bruce and the politicians in his time.

NOT OPEN FOR DISCUSSION.

Booker Washington's Paper Not to be Discussed—Foxy Grandpa Afraid of His Horse.

After Mr. Edward H. Morris read his paper entitled "Shams" before the Bethel Literary Society, the President Mr. George W. Jackson allowed it to be discussed. Rev. Scott at the conclusion of the meeting, announced that Mr. Booker T. Washington would speak before the Bethel Literary four weeks from that night. The Bee asked a few weeks ago whether President Jackson would allow the wizzard's paper to be discussed, if not, it would be best for the people to remain away and have nothing to do with the meeting. In reply to The Bee's editorial request Mr. Jackson sends the following letter:

EDITOR THE BEE:—You are in error. Dr. Booker T. Washington will appear under the auspices of the Trustees Board of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, as announced by the pastor, Dr. Scott, at the Morris meeting. Were he to address the Bethel Literary, the customory rules of debate would not be suspended.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. W. JACKSON,
President.

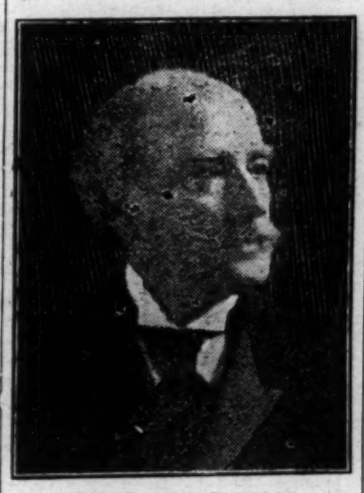
1126 22nd Street N. W.

REFORM IS PROPOSED.

Secretary Hitchcock Wants to Abolish All Local Boards of So-Called Pension Examiners.

Secretary Hitchcock is considering the abolishment of all the local boards of examining surgeons in pension cases, and the substitution in their stead of a traveling commission, which will visit the various cities of the country at stated periods for the purpose of doing the work now performed by the local boards. Secretary Hitchcock has communicated his idea to only a few members of congress, but these few have told him in emphatic language that his proposed reform will be entirely unacceptable and will cause a howl from one end of the country to the other.

The members of the local examining boards are nominated by members of



SECRETARY HITCHCOCK.
(Now Working for Reform in Examination of Pensioners.)

congress. Secretary Hitchcock's reason for abolishing the local boards is that they are too much subjected to home influences in passing on the claims of pension applicants. The officials of the pension office say that one board will reject a claimant as not being disabled in a pensionable degree, and other boards will two weeks later declare the men entitled to a pension of $15 to $20 a month.

The secretary believes that it would establish a more uniform examination by having the work done by a traveling commission or a few such commissions, and that the examinations will be of a more uniform character. He also thinks that a traveling commission will be more apt to give an unbiased opinion than one made up of doctors living in the neighborhood of the applicant.

Growth of Our Language.

Seventeen thousand new words, or new meanings of old words, appear in the revised edition of a dictionary of the English language. These were selected from half a million words and definitions that had come into use since the dictionary was first printed, only ten years ago.

HER TITLE IS CLEAR.

An Achievement Unique in Sunday School History.

Miss Maggie Albany, 31 Years Old, Has Not Missed a Single Session of Her Class for Almost 1,500 Sundays.

As a merited acknowledgment of having attended Sunday-school without a single interruption for 28 years, the Ebenezer Methodist church, of Philadelphia, presented recently to Miss Maggie Albany a gold watch in commemoration of the achievement, which, undoubtedly, has never been equaled in the history of Sunday schools. Since she was three years old Miss Albany has attended regularly. She has not missed a session for almost 1,500 successive Sundays. Is there anyone else, anywhere else, of whom this can be said? Is not Miss Albany justly called the champion Sunday-school scholar of the world?

In making her unique and difficult record Miss Albany has been called upon to perform many a heroic and strange feat. The following are three cases in point:

She had been nursing, in Phoenixville, a friend who was ill. When Sunday morning came she took the train for Manayunk, the station nearest to her church. Sixteen miles from town, however, the train came to a halt before a wreck, and it was announced that it would be evening before the tracks would be cleared and traffic resumed.

Miss Albany looked at her watch. It was nine o'clock in the morning. The ground was frozen hard, and now and then a flurry of snow fell. She set out to Manayunk, and five hours later she reached Sunday school. Her shoulders were white with snow, her thin shoes were wet and cut. She limped a little, and she was ravenously hungry. Without mishap she got through the session, but for the next five days she was so stiff and sore that she had to walk with a cane.

A painful but not serious illness kept Miss Albany in bed a month some five years ago. Each Sunday afternoon this month her mother dressed her; she was helped downstairs; her father lifted her into his carriage, and wrapped her well in blankets. She was then driven to Ebenezer church and attended the sessions.

During the session she reclined in a comfortable rocking chair, and at its end she went straight home to bed.

MISS MAGGIE ALBANY.
(The Champion Sunday School Scholar of the World.)

These Sunday outings varied the monotony of her illness delightfully, and helped her, she claims, to get well.

During the last 15 years, rather than miss a single Sunday-school session, she has refused over 50 delightful tours and invitations—to the Thousand Islands, to Florida, to the mountains during the summer months, to the seashore, to the country for long vacations, etc.

And to-day this unconquerable Sunday school scholar, when she looks forward into the future, sees no rest from her sacrifices and from her feats of heroism and endurance, for she is determined, at any cost, to maintain and increase her record. Under no circumstances would she move away from Philadelphia; neither would she absent herself from the city over Sunday, nor accept any office or situation that would keep her away from her Sunday school once. To build up her Sunday-school record is her life work, and in this work no sacrifice, no hardship, no peril daunts her.

Miss Albany lives in Roxborough, a pleasant suburban section of Philadelphia. She is the daughter of Rev. Charles Albany, a Methodist minister. She speaks modestly and cheerfully of her Sunday-school career. The other day she said:

"I was a baby of three years when I entered the infant class of Ebenezer Sunday school. I can't, in fact, remember the beginning of my Sunday-school life. I have to take the word of others for it. Up to the age of 13 my attendance was regular simply because I liked Sunday school. Then, in the tenth year, the church presented me with a Bible, and our minister, on the day he handed me this gift, said that he thought, since I had so easily made a ten years' record, I should keep on, and should see how great and wonderful a record it would be possible for me to make."

The Say

Don't be false to any one.

Be honest and actwe rd your friends.

Remember that "honesty is the best policy."

There are some peope who are very jealous.

Some people are false to every- o

The Democratic Party is on the qui-look forvoters.

Georgia republicans should be careful how they throw.

Two new Judges of the Police court will be appointed.

The white people in this coun try will be convinced that they can not select a leader for the negro

The democratic party is organ izing.

Senator Gorman may secure the democratic nomination.

In union there is strength for that reason the white people want an apologist to lead the negro race.

The Afro-Amer ca n co n i thing of the past.

There are to be no office hold ers members of the suffrage asso ciation.

Rev. S L. Corrothers will make a strong president of the new suf frage association.

The sage (?) of Tuskegee will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The most successful man in the United States is the one who can succeed.

The colored attney will organ-ize some time in the near future

We do not know it all and it is well to take the advice of our friends.

Think of those who are your friends and who will treat you well,

The Business league that met at Nashville Tenn., was a good farce.

The Colored American that was going to swallow the world of news papers made its appearance last week.

It was a hard struggle for life and when it did appear there were many old faces put in to save om position.

A news paper with a circulation of ten thousand? ought to be able to withstand chronic dyspepsia.

Look out for the National suf frage association.

Do not imagine that you are the entire country because you have a little money.

W. J. Bryan is a man who thinks he knows it all.

The Evening Star thinks Booker Washington is a great man.

The Star would have a similar opinion of other negro apologists.

Our contemporary should attend to its own business and allow the negro to select his own leader.

The Bee is of the opinion that the negro race is being betrayed.

Senator Hanna is not at all disturbed It is too early to talk about the national chairmanship of any party.

Let us first select a president then let us talk about a chairman

The Bee is the Colored American of this city and the proper Record of events.

It is no Afro-American but a simon pure negro advocate.

It does not believe in the Plan ts, this is a dark Age that needs a Torchg t that will Appeal to the reasons of the people.

This advice the Guardian need keep it straight.

Let us have a unified suffrage there is a division in the franks ith regard to [illegible] are [illegible]

There is a great deal for the negroes to learn.

Why can't colored men unite?

The most successful editor is the one who is able to command the respect of the people.

Have you read The Bee, if not do so at once.

There are lots of frauds in this country.

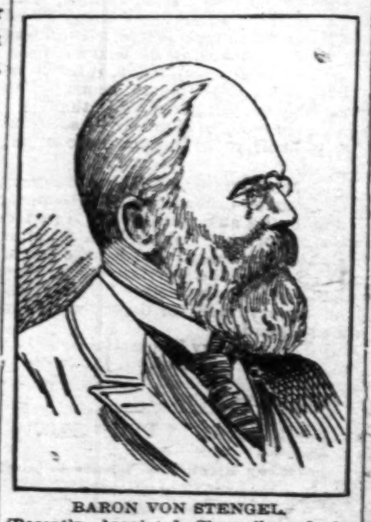
Look out for the man who claims to be soliciting cash subscribers for The Bee.

The merchants are warned to look out for a man who claims to represent The Bee.

BARON VON STENGEL.

New German Chancellor of the Exchequer Who Will Have to Solve Some Hard Problems.

Baron Hermann von Stengel, Emperor William's new chancellor of the exchequer, is confronted by one of the knottiest financial problems with which modern Germany has ever had to wrestle—how to meet increasing national expenditure with a correspondingly decreasing revenue. The solution of the question will involve a practical revolution in the system of government finance—new arrangements with the various independent states of the empire with reference to the pro rata contributions to the imperial treasury, new schemes of internal and external taxation, a possible reorganization of the national currency, and a score of other vexing propositions. To add to the new minister's woes, the great cash-eating departments of the kaiser's government—the army and navy—are clamoring appealingly for more money; the army wants more cavalry and artillery divisions and a complete rearmament, costing $25,000,000; the navy is feverishly anxious to cram into the next five years the completion of Emperor William's great 38 battleship programme, designed to extend over 13 years.



BARON VON STENGEL.
(Recently Appointed Chancellor of the German Exchequer.)

Baron von Thielmann, whom Emperor William relieved of the finance minister's portfolio in August, was found unequal to the task of satisfying all these hungry departmental wolves, and Baron von Stengel, with a fine record of successful accomplishment as a state financier in Bavaria, has been summoned to Berlin to accomplish the Herculean task of making imperial ends meet. His friends assert that he will do so. In appointing him, the kaiser was compelled, owing to the exigencies requiring an experienced hand to depart from his newly established rule of calling only young men into the cabinet, for the new secretary of the treasury is 73 years old. He has, however, been an usually active public figure, and during the bitter discussions preceding the passage of the new German tariff law, he was especially prominent in his capacity as Bavaria's representative in the federal council—the "upper house" of the German empire's parliamentary system. Stengel comes from old Rhineland-Westphalian stock, his ancestor having been made a member of the Prussian nobility by Frederick the Great. He has been a national character since 1884, when Bavaria and the grand duchy of Saxe-Meiningen jointly sent him to Berlin as their representative in the federal council.

SOME BOYS—

Take on absurd airs if a woman treats them as men.

Regard early rising as one of the greatest trials of life.

Talk to girls in a manner that indicates want of respect.

Boast about what they do in a way that indicates fabrication.

Assume the ways of their superiors without regard to conditions.

Rarely give their family the pleasure of their presence in the evening.

Make so much noise that their absence would be considered a favor.

Operate on the theory that no one else has rights which they are compelled to respect.

Go to their daily business place as though they were the victims of a conspiracy.

Show a sad lack of tact in dealing with those who are above them in position.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Whiskey $1.10 Per Gallon

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as $1.10 per gallon, and mind you: distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"*CASPER'S STANDARD*" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $5 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *Pe ev ARD* It is the best produced and must pleas ery customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C,, will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc..) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

W. B. Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C, U. S. A.

Main Office and Warehouses: No's. 1043-46 Liberty and 1, 3, 4 and 5 Maple Streets.

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PERFECT alignment and impression. Easy of operation. Work in sight. Changeable typeshuttles. The best typewriter for the business or professional man.

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Dr. Geo. H. Richardson,
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J. L. Walton,
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and others.

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Terms to suit

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits.

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Well, I suppose Rockefeller lives according to his lights."

"I don't know. Sometimes I think other people lights have more to do with it."—[illegible]

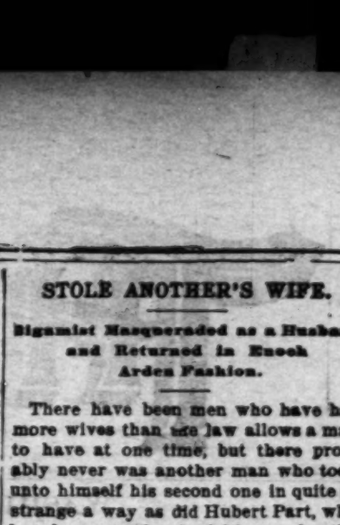
STOLE ANOTHER'S WIFE.

Bigamist Masqueraded as a Husband and Returned in Enoch Arden Fashion.

There have been men who have had more wives than the law allows a man to have at one time, but there probably never was another man who took unto himself his second one in quite so strange a way as did Hubert Part, who has been convicted of bigamy by the Manchester (England) courts.

Some time ago Dr. Hubert Part was married to Ellen Kenshaw in England. Two weeks after his marriage he sailed for Brazil, where he had a professional engagement. Later his wife received a letter from America stating that her husband had died on the voyage and had been buried at sea.

Some months later she received an-



THERE WAS A GLAD REUNION.

other letter. It was from her "husband," who gave her his address and asked her to come to him immediately, he being then in England. She did so, and there was a glad reunion. She believed his declaration that he was her husband, and all might have gone happily if it had not been for an untoward happening.

He had come home with plenty of money, so that he was able to pose as a physician without practicing the profession for a livelihood. The untoward circumstance was the appearanace of another woman, who claimed him as her husband. This was Mrs. Hubert Part.

The man was brought to trial. A number of people who knew the dead physician were brought forward to identify him if possible. Only one of them did. The alleged physician himself claimed to know them all, but all but one of the witnesses declared him an impostor.

He afterwards confessed. He had overheard a conversation between Dr. Part and some friends previous to the physician's death at sea, and afterwards he decided to take his place. His knowledge of small details which he had gained by overhearing this conversation aided him, and he was able to carry out his strangely chosen part until confronted with his real wife.

Five years at hard labor is the punishment he will get.

CAT SPOILS ELOPEMENT.

Family Pet Foils a Couple of Devoted Lovers in an Attempt at Secret Wedding.

When Maude Barry, of Waterbury, Conn., 16 years old, attempted to elope the other night with Ernest Hildreth, aged 17, she tucked her pet cat, one of a pair, between her dress and the folds of a big blanket shawl.

The cat wailed loudly as the couple drove under a shed in the town of Thomastown. "We'll be safe here from prying people for a few days at least," said Maude as she jumped from the buggy after a ride of nearly nine miles from

TOOK HER PET CAT.

Bucks Hill. "Oh, yes, you will," said Ernest, disgusted, as he spied the sister cat in the wake of his team and the father and brother of the girl following close behind in the family carriage. The stern parents had utilized the instinct of the cat for a pacemaker.

"Oh, father, forgive me!" cried Maude, as the cats set up a companionable meow, and Ernest stood at a safe distance until the kissing and weeping were over. But the young people are to be married some time. "Ben" Barry, the father, says so, and he ought to know.

How Hens Cause Divorce.

A popular writer asserts that many of the divorces of the present day are caused by hens. The hens produce eggs; the eggs are not readily digested, and make the wives who eat them ill-tempered and indolent. They neglect their household duties, and snap at their husbands when the latter complain of untidiness. Then the aid of the divorce court is invoked.

HAUNTS DEEP WOODS

Wild Man Whose Face Is Hidden by Rough Beard.

Avoided Civilization for Years, But Now Comes Daily to Country Hotel—Hair Like Mane Adds to Repulsiveness.

Living alone in a lair located in a tract of dense woods not far from Cincinnati is a mysterious creature, human in form, but with all the attributes of the animal strongly apparent.

Seldom seen, except in the early dawn or at dusk in the evening, no one has been able to give a good description of the mystery, and those who attempt to do so unconsciously fall into the use of words descriptive of beasts of the forest.

The locality chosen by the strange creature is a tract of dense woods situated about 11 miles from Cincinnati in Kenton county, Ky., and along the line of the C., N. & T. railway.

Through the trees in these woods occasional glimpses of firelight have been discovered at night by the few people who live in that vicinity.

Investigation in the daylight failed to locate any habitation, even so much as a hut of boughs or of sods.

For a time the source of the firelight was a mystery which the simple refused to investigate at night.

Soon, however, those who lived on the edge of the forest, and particularly the people living at Geo-ome-zn Springs, became aware of the cause of the nocturnal gleams in the forest.

There appeared at dawn one day to the startled servants of the little hotel at the springs a strange and weird-appearing creature.

It was without doubt a man, of whom description fails to give a true conception.

He was hatless, with a thick mane of tawny hair matted into an almost solid mass, the lower part of his face concealed by a heavy beard as unkept and tangled as his hair, the upper part of his face an indescribable color from the effects of smoke and dirt.

His brutish appearance was augmented by the color of an old chinchilla ulster, which had once been brown, but which, from long use and exposure to the sun, wind, rain and contact with the earth, was, as has been described by one who saw the creature, "about the color of a red fox."

The remnants of a pair of ragged trousers showed beneath the coat. More by signs than by speech this strange being signified that it was hungry.

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS

Food was offered him, which he grasped ravenously, but instead of eating it at the door of the kitchen, he thrust it into an old coarse bag, and, turning without another word, he trotted off into the forest and was lost to sight.

The servants told of their experience and the landlord and guests of the hotel awaited the next coming of the "wild man," as the servants called him.

When he again appeared, attempts were made to question him and to learn something of his mode of living, as well as his identity.

The question appeared to be unintelligible to the creature, with the exception of one, which asked where he came from.

In reply to this he muttered "Michigan," or a word that was taken for the name of that state. Securing his morsel of food, he again trotted away to the woods.

Further efforts to elicit information have been even more signal failures than the first. He does not seem to understand what is wanted of him.

He does not appear to fear questioning or investigation. He returns to the hotel daily, always at dusk or dawn, however, and gets his food, much as an animal would be prompted by instinct to seek its sustenance in the same place daily.

Cat Rides on Car Truck.

An Albany (N. Y.) cat, perched on one of the trucks of a New York passenger train, made the journey between that city and Utica, traveling the distance at the rate of a mile a minute. The feline was well groomed, its sleek body indicating that it had a good home in the capital city. All attempts at persuasion did not stir the cat when the train reached this city, for the reason it was frozen to the trucks. The cat was finally dislodged, and within ten minutes had thawed out, jumping nimbly about. It was ascertained that the cat had jumped to the car trucks when the train pulled out of Albany.

New Way of Shipping Fish.

Salt water tanks are to be attached to the sides of some of the German railroad cars, for the purpose of conveying live fish from the seaboard to the inland cities and towns.

MOTHER WAS FRANTIC.

Carriage Got Lost with Baby Inside and General Excitement Was the Result.

"Where's the carriage with a baby in it?" cried a woman, young, smartly gowned and handsome, as she emerged from a Twenty-third street toy store, New York, and looked anxiously up and down the street.

Shoppers hurrying by stopped. The carriage caller on duty in front of the shop asked: "What carriage? Whose baby?"

"My carriage and my baby in it," came the half sobbing reply. "Find them for me! Oh, what shall I do if baby is gone?"

"Where's the carriage with a baby in it?" roared the carriage man in a voice that echoed down the block. Then he was off on a run for the head of the line of carriages, startling the crowd by bellowing: "Where's the carriage with a baby in it?"

The cry was taken up by policemen.

"I WANT MY BABY!"

Half a hundred men's voices swelled the chorus. The ordinary traffic of the street ceased. The distracted mother wrung her hands. "I want my baby," she kept repeating. "I only left it a moment to go inside and buy a present. Now it's gone."

There were dark whisperings of kidnapers. Every carriage that hove in sight was eyed with suspicion.

When the excitement was at its height a carriage threaded its way to the curb. There was a glad cry from the weeping woman, and opening the door herself she was inside with a bound. The next thing the crowd saw was a baby about two years old being smothered with kisses.

"Home, Thomas," came a voice from the carriage, and mother and baby were whirled away before anybody had a chance to find out who they were or how the carriage had come to get lost.

TRAGEDY IN ASYLUM.

Mexican Madman Nailed Fellow Inmate's Head to the Floor to Give Him a Shave.

Ambrosio Samano Campa, a Mexican madman killed a fellow inmate of the San Hippolita insane asylum in the City of Mexico, the other day while professing to shave him.

Campa induced the other man to remove his straitjacket. When this was accomplished he asked his companion to don the garment, which he did without protest. Then, laying his victim on the floor, Campa proceeded to drive a large spike through his head into the floor. With a shoemaker's knife, which by some means he had contrived to secure, he tried to shave his victim, but finding the latter's position inconvenient, removed the spike and nailed the man's head to the floor in a different manner. This operation he repeated four times.

The dead man was a brother of Manuel Marron, prosecuting attorney in the Belem criminal court, and a well

SPIKED HIM TO THE FLOOR.

known litterateur. When news of the tragedy was conveyed to the lawyer he was summing up the case in the trial of Jorge Lezama, who was finally sentenced to death for murder. As the attorney asked the terrible penalty for Lezama tears were streaming down his cheeks. Samano Campa, who had been in the asylum for nine years, was a powerful man. He believed himself to be God on earth. Once he grasped a man who refused to worship him by the throat and struck his victim's head against the wall, fracturing the skull. Two years ago in a fight with another inmate, who also claimed to be God in Heaven, Campa secured a club and killed his opponent.

Coffins Made of Glass.

Hermetically sealed glass coffins are coming in vogue in French cities. It is asserted that a body buried in a glass coffin becomes mummified in about 30 years.

THE MULDOON FARM.

Beautiful Estate Presented by Well-Known Wrestler and Trainer to Catholic Church.

"Billy" Muldoon, the famous wrestler, has just presented his extensive and beautiful estate, konwn as the "Muldoon's Farm," previously used as a training school of his art, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church of Belfast, N. Y., to be converted into a convent. The entire property has been given to Bishop Colton, of Buffalo, who was formerly pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, in Twenty-eighth street, New York.

The "Muldoon farm" is well known throughout the United States as the place where many famous athletes have been trained into condition for championship contests, and where, also, many business and professional men have studied physical culture. The only condition which the former owner has attached to the transfer of the buildings and grounds to Bishop Colton is that it

THE MULDOON MANSION.
(Given to the Catholic Church, Together with Model Farm.)

should always remain the property of the church, and that the mansion should be used exclusively as a convent, while the other buildings should be utilized for educational and charitable purposes. Bishop Colton will set about at once to convert the buildings into the uses for which they were given by the generous donor.

"I desired to give my property," said Muldoon, "to some church or organization where it could be converted into worthy, charitable purposes, and in looking over the field in New York I have finally decided to present it as a free gift to the Roman Catholic church, which, I feel confident, will carry out my wishes and desires."

It was at Muldoon farm that John L Sullivan, the famous pugilist of his day, was rehabiliated. Hundreds of influential men, including leading representatives of the American financial and social world, have been visitors and temporary residents of Muldoon farm in years gone by and gratefully admit that the unique treatment they then received, coupled with the compulsory participation in novel exercises in physical culture that were enforced under the roof of the farm, was the chief factor in regaining for them health and happiness.

NEW HEAD OF ARMY.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee Has a Military Record Second to None in the Service.

Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, who has succeeded Gen. Young as chief of staff of the army, is a soldier with an international reputation. He was a leading figure in the civil war, in campaigns against the Indians and in the Spanish conflict. He was born in Orwell, O., April 14, 1842, and entered the army in 1861 as a private. His gallantry won him a brigadier generalship, and when the war closed he was appointed a captain in the

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.
(Gen. Young's Successor as Chief of Staff of the Army.)

regular army. Then followed his Indian service and for 27 years he was with the Sixth cavalry. In the Santiago campaign he won fresh laurels at Las Guasimas and El Caney, and next figured in the boxer uprising in China, when he commanded the American forces at the relief of Peking. Then he was assigned to the command of the Philippines, and was appointed military governor July 4, 1901. Col. Chaffee was relieved of this position the following year, returned to the United States and assumed command of the department of the east. He is held in the highest esteem by soldiers of all grades.

Some Facts About Hayti.

The island of Hayti, the home of the negro republic, is not excelled by any country in beauty or in the variety and richness of its products. At least 70 per cent. of its 1,250,000 people are illegitimate.

Eiffel Tower Out of Plumb.

The necessity for the removal of the Eiffel tower arises from the fact it has already leaned so far out of plumb that a small increase in the depression of its foundation at one side will place its center of gravity outside its base.

A VICTIM OF LOVE.

Beautiful Paris Model Goes Mad Because Prevented from Marrying Her Sweetheart.

Lucretia Valotti, a daughter of sunny Florence, 18 years old and beautiful, was a model of propriety, as well as a model for the artists, of Mont Parnasse, Paris. Though it was altogether unnecessary, her mother watched her as carefully as if she had read "Trilby."

So beautifully proportioned was the girl that no other model was necessary for any part of the figure. Her form was perfect for the ensemble, while the outlines of her foot were as lovely as those of her bust.

Artists were mere mannikins to Lucretia until she met Gaston Pirmiton. Him she loved from the first time she posed for him. Gaston proposed mar-

AWAKE, MOTHER!"

riage, but Lucretia's mother refused permission, fearing she would lose the revenue from her daughter's posing as a model.

Gaston brooded, and finally absinthe killed him. From the day of his funeral Lucretia was never seen to smile, and she was strangely silent.

One night recently her mother awoke in inexplicable terror, and saw her child standing over her with an uplifted dagger.

"Awake, mother, whose cupidity killed my lover," she said; "mother who trod on my happiness, who sacrificed me to her selfishness. Awake and look death in the face."

Hearing these words and seeing the dagger about to descend, the mother caught her daughter's wrist, and, after a desperate struggle, disarmed the child, who had gone stark mad.

Deprived of the dagger, Lucretia seized the aged woman by the throat, and only the arrival of neighbors saved her from being choked to death.

Lucretia has been taken to an asylum. She still thinks she is a model, and poses for the other patients. The mother is in a hospital.

OWL'S QUEER HABITAT.

Bird Lived Comfortably in Bank Vault Where It Dined on the Fat of the Land.

Armed with clubs and revolvers, clerks employed in the Long Island City Savings bank, located in Jackson avenue, in that city, the other morning started out to investigate mysterious sounds which came from a pit under the vaults. As they poked around in the darkness they were suddenly confronted by a pair of big, staring eyes.

"W-h-o-o? W-h-o-o?" queried the owner of the glowing eyeballs. The clerks fell back for reinforcements and consultation. The enemy proved to be a big horned owl. It flew into the

STARTED OUT TO INVESTIGATE.

street and was caught by Policeman Thomas Quinn.

From the appearance of the owl's haunt under the bank vault it has been living well. A pile of well-picked bones of cats and puppies was found near its roost, and people are beginning to blame the owl for the loss of their household pets.

Dog Shelters Sick Squirrel.

Huddled together under a blanket of snow were found early one morning near the mounted police station in Central park, New York, a crippled squirrel and Shep, a collie. Through the long hours of the night the little cripple had been protected from the cold by the shaggy coat of Shep, who nestled so close to his charge that the latter was kept warm. When the two animals were found the dog was blinking at the falling snowflakes, but the eyes of the squirrel were closed in sleep. The squirrel was carried into the police station, and the dog followed, growling approval. The smaller animal was suffering from an injured leg, which had prevented it from reaching shelter. A bandage was placed about the squirrel's leg, and it was made as comfortable as possible.

DAWN OF TRUE LOVE

Telephone Girls Wooed on Account of Winning Voices.

Hearing Them Caused Two Millionaires to Offer Their Hearts and Riches to Maidens They Had Never Seen.

There is something peculiarly attractive about the telephone girl's voice. Probably because she is unseen and because the voice is mellowed and softened as it comes over the wires.

Anyway, it is a voice which frequently soothes an angry patron and sometimes it goes farther. Sometimes it leads to matrimony. There are many instances in this country of men of wealth who have been attracted to a young woman by the sound of her voice in the telephone receiver.

These romances occasionally become public property. One of the most remarkable cases in which a telephone played a prominent part occurred recently in one of the big American cities when Miss Alice Bermas was married to a millionaire who had fallen in love with her voice over the telephone.

Miss Bermas was frequently called up by a gentleman who, though she had never seen him, became, through familiarity with his voice, something of an old friend. That he lived many miles away, owned the factory in which her sisters worked, and was immensely wealthy, Miss Bermas knew, but otherwise she was ignorant even of the place where he resided. Curiously enough, however, her two sisters knew his house well, and they, with other factory girls, when returning from work would pause outside the gates and occasionally watch the guests arriving in their beautiful carriages, and view with awe the dignified footmen as they paced up and down.

The millionaire, however, cared nothing for this grandeur, and when his wife died some two years ago he bethought him of the telephone girl whose beautiful voice had made so great an impression upon him, traveled down to the town where she was stationed and called for the avowed purpose of sending a message.

He discovered the girl he was in search of, found she was pretty, though

MISS BERMAS WAS PRETTY.

by no means beautiful, became acquainted in due time, proposed, and was accepted. Not until after the wedding did he disclose his name and it was only when he took his bride to the magnificent house which had so pleased the factory girls that she began to realize the extent of her husband's wealth.

But America is not the only country where telephone romances are found. There is a woman now resident in Liverpool who was wooed and won entirely through the telephone. Her maiden name was Miss Constance Pratt, and for more than a year she was in charge of an exchange office not a hundred miles from Manchester.

Her unfailing good temper, her melodious voice, and her musical laugh, which could be heard when she was endeavoring to smooth down a particularly irascible subscriber, must all be credited with having helped to attract the attention of a wealthy Liverpool merchant.

This gentleman, whom we will call Mr. Smith, afterwards declared that he used purposely to "blow up" the girl at the exchange in order that he might have the satisfaction of hearing her fly into a rage. But the more he scolded the pleasanter became the voice of Miss Pratt, until Mr. Smith began to think that anyone gifted with so remarkably sweet a temper must be a little out of the ordinary.

Finally he determined to satisfy his curiosity, and one afternoon entered the exchange and "interviewed" the woman in charge.

After that visit he called her up on the 'phone more frequently, and when not busy Miss Pratt would converse with him for a few minutes, and even indulge in some mild flirtation, though she afterwards denied this. In less than three months from the time of calling upon her, during which period they had never again met, Mr. Smith rang the young woman up and offered his hand, heart and $50,000 per annum; handsomely agreeing that if the "full particulars," with which he would furnish her later, were not satisfactory, she would have the option of "returning the goods."

Under these conditions, Miss Pratt, like a sensible woman, accepted the proposal, and, everything turning out satisfactorily, the couple were married two months later. The bride begged that as many as possible of the telephone girls who were with her at the exchange should be invited, a request which her lover readily granted and it is said that the number of congratulations which were sent by telephone exceeded in number anything in the memory of the oldest operator.

SPIRIT FACES IN GLASS.

Picture Mirror in a Maine Farm House Excites Universal Wonder and Consternation.

Bowdoinham's mysterious picture mirror, of Bangor, Me., is exciting more wonder than at first, for new faces have appeared in it, and the house of Robert Warren, where the mirror hangs, is visited by hundreds of curious persons daily.

A few weeks ago Mr. Warren's wife died, and since then faces have appeared in the mirror, generally at dusk, and remained in full view for some hours. First came the face of an old man, then that of a young girl, followed by indistinct traceries, as of woodland scenes.

None of these was recognized by Mr. Warren or by any of his neighbors.

VIEWING THE PHENOMENON.

But now the face of the dead Mrs. Warren has come into the mirror, distinct and unmistakable, as has also that of Mrs. Warren's mother.

At first the stories were not believed, but responsible persons have visited Bowdoinham for the express purpose of viewing the phenomena, and they declare that the faces and figures do really appear in the mirror, being most distinct at night, after the lamps have been lighted, and that there has been no misstatement or exaggeration whatever in the matter.

"It is the strangest thing I ever saw or heard of," says a Lewiston man who went to see the pictures. Many of the neighbors are afraid to go near the Warren house, declaring that it is haunted; but Mr. Warren, a quiet and pious old man, sits by the hour looking at the pictures in the old looking glass, and is not at all disturbed over them. He believes that his dead wife is trying to convey a message to him, or that, perhaps, she has simply come back to keep him company.

HEROIC YUKON HUNTER.

Walks from Head Waters of White River to Dawson to Have Broken Arm Reset.

Joseph Gilchrist, an old-time Yukon hunter, has arrived at Dawson, according to mail advices from the north, after a trip of unusual hardship. With his left arm broken, he set out October 10 from the head waters of White river for the Klondike metropolis.

Gilchrist was on his way up the river, when he accidentally fell on a rocky shore and broke his arm. With the characteristic individual resourcefulness which is met with so often in the wilds of the north, where each man is called upon to extricate himself from extreme situations very frequent-

FELL ON A ROCKY SHORE.

ly, Gilchrist realized fully that he must foster his strength and keep up his courage.

He went about the temporary resetting of his arm with as much coolness as if he had been attending some one else. He made camp, started a fire, laid in a supply of wood and took every precaution to keep from catching cold and to be able to lay up for a few days if necessary.

He bathed the wounded arm and did his best to reset it. Then he bandaged it and put it in a splint, and feeling that he should have a surgeon attend the arm as soon as possible, set out for Dawson, where he finally arrived.

Lively Times in Georgia.

The people of Macon, Ga., do many things to show the world that it is a live town. A farmer there erected, in a cemetery, a conspicuous and expensive monument to himself. The residents bombarded the marble shaft with revolvers. The farmer then offered $500 reward for the conviction of anyone who had a hand in the disfigurement of his monument. The people burned him in effigy, and he offered $1,000 to anyone who could find out who they were.

WED ON STATE LINE.

Loving Couple United in Wedlock on Highway, Ceremony Occurring in Sections.

Residents of Marlboro, Md., are discussing with interest the unique marriage of Miss Bessie Estelle Padgett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Padgett, of Rose Croft, Prince George county, and Gordon Darling, of Washington, which took place in the middle of the public highway on a recent afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are not sure whether they were married in Maryland or in the District of Columbia. Rev. W. G. Davenport, of Emmanuel church, Anacostia, who officiated, thinks they were married in both.

The engagement of Miss Padgett and Mr. Darling was announced some time ago, and elaborate preparations made

MARRIED IN SECTIONS.

for the festivities. On the day set for the wedding Darling secured a marriage license at the city hall in Washington, instead of from the clerk's office in Marlboro, in which county the ceremony was to be performed.

The guests had assembled and the young people were about to step under the floral bell when the minister examined the license and said it gave no authority for a marriage in Maryland. In view of the circumstances, however, he offered to drive to the district line, five miles away, and perform the ceremony. His offer was accepted.

In view of the fact, however, that the day was bitterly cold, the minister performed the first part of the ceremony in the house.

Then the party entered carriages and were driven to the district line, where the bride and groom alighted and joined hands, while another portion of the ceremony was read and the "I will" and "I do" were spoken.

The party then were driven rapidly back to Rose Croft, where the concluding portion of the ceremony occurred.

BULL SCATTERS SKATERS.

Bellicose Animal Creates Consternation on a Crowded Ice Pond in Philadelphia.

There was rare fun "on the hoof" for 20 minutes the other evening, when a bull invaded the skating poud at Sixty-first and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Taurus broke from a butcher's drove and made straight for the pond, where a crowd of skaters, a hot-sausage man, and a waffle vender were making merry. Cutting a figure eight near the edge of the ice, the bull made a center rush that landed him among the skaters.

Then he smelled sausage, and for the fragrant booth he headed. There was a

SCATTERED THE WIENERS.

scattering of steaming wiener, the bloodwurst ran riot over the lot. The waffle man fled, but his little stove still puffed steam, and thither the skating bull roamed. He hit the waffle bazaar squarely and a hundred hot cakes went cold instanter.

The boys and girls on skates, in panic at sight of the bellowing terror, tumbled over each other in search of shore. They all escaped. So did the bull—when he got ready. Later he was taken to Fifty-ninth and Market streets, where a Delaware county farmer claimed him.

Cow Climbs to Hayloft.

A peculiar performance on the part of a cow is reported by William G. Smith, of Machias, Me. When Smith went into his stable one morning the cow was missing. All the doors and other openings were found to be securely fastened, leaving no way of escape for the animal, leaving the Smith family were puzzled. Finally the cow was found in the hayloft, having ascended a flight of narrow, winding stairs. When found the bovine was munching hay contentedly, none the worse for her daring ascent. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the animal back to the first floor, but it was finally accomplished by leading her out of a back window and over a number of planks to a knoll in the rear of the stable.

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IF NOT WHY NOT?

It is claimed that the negro in the North has no right to be a democrat. If not, why not? The white republican north is just the same towards the negro republican as the democrats are South toward the negro republicans. The democratic party in the North offer greater inducements to the negro democrat than the white republicans offer to negro republicans.

If it is to the interest of the negro democrat in the North to support the democratic party what crime is committed on the part of the negro democrat to support that party which recognizes his civil and political rights and gives him recognition according to merit.

In looking over the list of guests at the Grid Iron Club, that appeared in last Sunday's Post we noticed the name of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, the man who stood in the Senate of the United States and denounced the President. This same senator, just prior to the election in his state, criticised and ridiculed the President by cartoons and in speech, because he invited Booker Washington to the White House. We saw the ex-Confederate Generals among the list of guests. We saw the names of ex-Union soldiers and Generals also. We saw republican Senators also. Among those who endeavored to destroy the Union were men who to-day represent this country abroad and are the representatives of a republican administration. All nationalities were the guests of the Grid Iron Club, except the negro, who did all in his power to uphold the stars and stripes. They were jolly fellows well met. But the poor negro in the North or elsewhere who dares to assert his political independence is called a traitor to the race, to his party and false to his God. If the negro has not the same right to exercise his political independence, why not?

It is about time for the negro to think and act for himself. The republican party has declared its inability to protect the negro's ballot, and protect him from democratic oppression, what is his next step?

A POLITICAL ACROBAT.

It is amusing and ludicrous to see what a great republican Mr. T. Thomas Fortune of the New York Age has turned to be and his many attacks on men who have been nothing else but republicans. Mr. Fortune has been in as many parties as he has fingers on his right hand. In a very few weeks The Bee will publish a few of his many political attacks he has made on republicans while in the employment of the democratic party. The Bee doesn't condemn Mr. Fortune because he allied himself with that party twice; the Greenback party and many other parties, but The Bee does condemn him for denouncing men because they have a choice for the presidency.

The only thing that closed Mr. Fortune's mouth and prevented his attack an President Roosevelt wbs his six months job in the Philipines, whose report the government would not dare to publish. The Bee knows a great deal more than it will say at this time and it would be to the best interest of the republican party if it would return this political acrobat to the party to which he has more love than he has for the republican party.

The best evidence of Mr. Fortune's political insincerity, is, that he has said nothing since he received that six months political Phillipine tit.

CROMWELL RESIGNED.

Our contemporary The Record has lost the editorial services of John W. Cromwell. The Record called attention about the same time The Bee did, to the fact that the Tuskegee Student and the subsidized organs were publishing Mr. Carnegie's deliverance on the negro question, with the political reference left out. This had the effect of bringing Frank Manly, part owner of The Record up from Tuskegee, where he is employed. He brought with him a small literary contribution signed "Staff Correspondent," in which there was a rejoinder to the fact that the remarks of Mr. Carnegie had been tampered with. Mr. Cromwell wanted this contribution to appear on the front page of The Record and as coming from "An Occasional Correspondent." This was agreed to, but when The Record appeared the article was on the editorial page and was signed "Staff Correspondent." Monday morning following Mr. Cromwell handed in his resignation.

Under Mr. Cromwell's editorial management The Record arose to the distinction of an organ of public opinion. It remains to be seen what will happen now.

THE TATTLER.

Great men as well as small men love the "tattler." Solid men and men of strong intellect judge for themselves. In ancient times the tattler held a high place in the councils of the high saints. Men who are sound and can readily discern the deception of others will never listen to a tattling politician.

Good men are often misrepresented by the tricksters or those who want to curry favor with the powers.

Under this administration the negroes are affected and greatly misrepresented by men who would have the powers to believe that they do represent them and are able to teach the less successful negroes that they have no right to think for themselves. There are some men in whom the administration should confide. Not the men who will tell it that it is right when it is wrong, but the honest man who is able to enlighten the administration on the true condition of the disaffection in the party and the cause of it. It is hoped that the tattler will be made to know his place and honest men be consulted.

THE DATE CHANGED.

When Hon. E. H. Morris spoke before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association on January 12th Rev. O. J. W. Scott, pastor of the Metropolitan church announced that Mr. Washington would speak in the church in four weeks, or about February 8. It is now announced that he will speak on the 11th of March, and that even then his speech will be one of many features of program in which the U. S. Marine Band will be one. There will be a charge for admission. This will give an excellent opportunity for finding out how many black fools there are in the District of Columbia. For practically all of them will pay the price of admission to hear Booker tell his mule fables and reiterate his nauseating platitudes, and there will be no discussion.

CONVERSION OF BRUCE GRIT.

Will Mr. John Edward Bruce accept our sincere thanks for a copy of the inaugural sermon of Rev. Majola Agbebi, M. A., Ph D. This sermon must have certainly had a wholesome effect on our old friend's heart. We hope so however. Well, from Mr. Bruce's comment on it and his request for a thousand copies, it must had a good effect and John Edward Bruce has been changed from an old hardened sinner to a Christian. Amen. "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."

THERE ARE OTHERS.

(From The New York Age.)

The Hon. Edward H. Morris, of Chicago, a successful lawyer and politician, spoke in Washington recently on "Shams." We have not seen the text of his remarks, but some of the reports in the crazy and hysterical section of the Afro-American press incline us to the opion that Mr. Morris lost a splendid opportunity in not showing up some of the "shams" which make Washington a storm center of "hot air," selfishness, vanity and malicious prevarication.

Yes, and he should not leave out whiskey b'osts and jack leg politicians, who have swung on the coat tails of other people to make them great. By all means let Attorney Morris return and make those bums a special feature of his next address. Certainly Fortune will agree with us. If not, why not?

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

There are some people in this country who believe that they are shrewd enough to fool everybody. The negro politician is an uncertain quanity. To-day they favor one man and to-morrow another.

I was told to-day that there are some negroes who would have you to believe that this opposition to Booker Washington means opposition to the President. If this be true then two thirds of the negroes of this country are opposed to him. I am convinced that the more sensible negroes don't intend to allow an objectionable negro to be put upon him.

There will be only a few colored delegates from the South. My old friend Edward Deas will be elected in South Carolina and I don't think that the opposition is strong enough to prevent him.

Mr. Emmet Scott and Chief Messenger of the Secret Conference were in the city last week. They came on a secret mission. I presume that they came to boom the coming lecture of the Wizzard. The black Dowie knows just how to capture the weak negro.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell, who so well edited a local paper in this city has been removed because he did not subscribe to the methods of Tuskegee. Editor Cromwell is made out of stern stuff. He can't be subsidized. The scheme of the admirers of the Wizzard is to intimidate the office holders and those who are holding government jobs. I don't think that it will work.

Thus far, nothing has been shown that the Groffs or Machen have committed anything wrong. A man has a right to employ an agent and give him as much as he pleases. The outlook is that there will be an acquittal of all the defendants in the alleged Post office conspiracy.

I am glad to know that Hon. John A. Merritt will be re-appointed City Postmaster. Mr. Merritt has proven himself to be an efficient officer of the government.

Politics in the District will get warm in a few weeks. There is one thing certain, no district official will be permitted to run as a delegate, neither will he be permitted to take any part whatever in the primaries.

There was a split in Grand Army circles on last Tuesday evening. One faction of the women who could not control took up their skirts and walked out of the hall. Some people who cannot rule will attempt to ruin. However the majority faction remained in the hall and completed the business by electing a fine set of officers.

Mr. Arthur Simmons at the Executive Mansion, is a wide-awake man. He has plenty of sense and knows how to exercise it. He is one man who has the respect and confidence of the high officials who visit the President. He is every bit a man.

There are several organizations in the city that are very beneficial. There is one thing some colored citizens can do. They know how to take care of the sick and bury the dead.

There is a rumor afloat that District Attorney Beach will appoint a colored attorney in his office. Just whose place he will take no one seems to know. Perhaps he has made up his mind to increase his force, if so the colored attorney will have a show.

There was a secret conference held in this city last week to investigate and ascertain how The Bee succeeded in obtaining such an accurate report of the New York Secret Conference. It is not possible that Mr. DuBois will retract what he has written.

There are to be a few changes made at Howard University shortly. Certainly there should be some changes made.

ROUNDER.

Queer Trade Commodities.

Most people nowadays hear a lot about the conservation of waste, but looking through the catalogue of traders of various kinds it is astounding what a number of eccentric commodities are utilized for trade purposes. The skins of millions of eels are tanned and used as leather for bootlaces; frogskin has become one of the most beautiful and useful articles known to the binders of fancy books and the makers of fans; walrus whiskers provide the most elegant toothpicks known to the modern man of fashion; and beetles of a certain kind are exported by the hundredweight for use on theatrical dresses.

LIVES ON SMALL DIET.

New Hampshire Editor, Seventy Years Old, Spends Sixty-Five Cents a Week for Food.

While some of Uncle Sam's commissary officials are being worried by people who wish to learn if it is possible to live on a food ration costing only 15 cents per day, Samuel H. Story, printer, editor and newspaper publisher, whose residence is at 10 Dexter street, Claremont, N. H., is supplying his table at an average cost of 65 cents per week, or for less than ten cents per day.

He works 12 or more hours each working day, keeping healthy and strong on a food ration costing no more than an ordinary glass of whisky. The man who thinks Mr. Story should be pitied, because he does not expend more for food, should visit him.

He would find a man of 70, who has not been bent by age, thinks nothing of a 20-mile walk, works steadily, and is never sick. The visitor, if dyspeptic, might envy him.

The articles bought by him, for his table each week, with the prices paid,

WHERE STORY LIVES.
(Home of New England Editor Who Lives on 65 Cents a Week.)

are as follows: Thirty-six graham biscuits, 36 cents; a pound of pork, 12 cents; pork scraps, five cents; one pound sugar, five and one-half cents; cheese, ten cents; a quarter of a pound of ginger costing eight cents, and a pound of chocolate costing 20 cents lasts him a month.

He buys neither milk, tea nor coffee, but drinks either chocolate or a weak infusion of ginger with his meals. His luxuries, he says, are lemons in the summer, when lemonade takes the place of ginger tea, and apples in the winter.

In the winter he often walks to Cornish, a distance of six miles, chops wood through the day and walks home at night. He gets to Cornish before daylight, and does not return until after it becomes too dark to chop.

He was born in Claremont August 15, 1833. His father was of Scotch and his mother of German descent. He has worked at the type case since 1848, and has published a newspaper here since 1870. His creeds are brief. He says: "I believe in living a pure life and in right doing, but have no religious preference.

"I do not believe in the free and unlimited coinage of drunkards. For all good women I have a liking, but never wished to kiss or marry one. Have been a bachelor from choice. I love quiet, and would not like to place myself where I would have to endure the wear and tear of married life."

Mr. Story refuses to be photographed, and hides when he fears a snapshot will be attempted.

JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

Nebraska Republicans Want to See Him Nominated for Second Place Next June.

John Lee Webster, whose friends are organizing in Nebraska to procure for him the republican nomination for vice president, is a lawyer of Omaha and is widely known for his defense of the Indians and for other cases in which he has disclosed legal talent of an unusually high order. He has won his prominent position at the bar by innate ability and unrelenting industry. He is a native of Ohio and 57 years of age. He has been quite prominent in the political affairs

JOHN LEE WEBSTER.
(Nebraska's Favorite for Republican Nomination for Vice President.)

of his state. In 1901 he was a candidate for the United States senatorship, and he was a delegate at large and chairman of the state delegations to the national conventions of 1892 and 1896. Mr. Webster also was a delegate to the last Nebraska state constitutional convention and was honored by being elected its president. A committee has been organized to advocate his claims before the national convention in Chicago next June.

Clothing for Stage Favorites.

Appreciation of good acting is strangely expressed in some parts of Japan. The theater patrons throw portions of their clothing on the stage, and after the performance redeem the articles, the money going to the actor or actress who has excited their admiration.

CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE.

Missouri's Candidate for Vice President on the Republican Ticket Is a Citizen of St. Louis.

Cyrus P. Walbridge, who, by the action of the state committee, has become Missouri's candidate for the vice presidency—the first aspirant for that high office to enter the race—was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 20, 1849. His father, Orlow Judson Walbridge, was a Methodist minister, who went west in 1854 and rode the circuit in southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, preaching the Gospel to the early settlers of those states. C. P. Walbridge attended the public school and Carleton college, Northfield, Minn, graduating from the law department of Michigan state university. He was admitted to the bar at Minneapolis, and in 1876 came to St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced successfully for five years.

In 1879 he became attorney for Jacob S. Merrell, the wholesale druggist. When

CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE.
(Choice of Missouri Republicans for Vice President.)

Mr. Merrell's health became impaired he took charge of the business, and has since been actively engaged in the drug trade, being still president of the Merrell Drug company. From 1881 to 1883 Mr. Walbridge represented the Tenth ward in the city council; from 1889 to 1893 he was president of the city council, and in the spring of 1893 was elected mayor, serving four years. In 1879 he was married to Miss Lizzie Merrell, daughter of Jacob S. Merrell. Mr. Walbridge is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the St. Louis Mercantile and other clubs, and is president of the Business Men's league. In religion he is a Congregationalist, being trustee of the First Congregational church.

HAS UNLIMITED POWER.

Admiral Alexieff, Russia's Commander in Far East, Can Declare War, If Necessary.

Admiral Alexieff, whom the czar by a ukase issued in August last appointed viceroy of Russia's possessions in the far east, has greater powers than ever were held by a Russian outside the czar himself. Besides being supreme in the military and civil administration in the east, he has the power to carry on diplomatic negotiations with neighboring governments on matters affecting the territory included in the viceroyalty, his decisions being subject only to the approval of a council at St. Petersburg, presided over by the czar.

The viceroy, besides being an admiral in the Russian navy, is a general in the army, and aide-de-camp on the staff of the czar. He commanded the warship on which the present czar, while still czarowitz, made his trip to India, China and to Japan, where an attempt was made by a fanatic native to assassinate Nicholas. The latter is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the admiral, whom he has long regarded as a trusted personal friend.

Admiral Alexieff was in command of the Russian force in the march of the allies to relieve the Peking legation in 1900, and by his admirers is regarded as having secured for the allies all the

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.
(The Russian Czar's Personal Representative in the Far East.)

honors they gained in the campaign. For his services in the Boxer campaign he received from the czar a gold and diamond studded sword, inscribed: "For victories at the seat of war in Pechili, 1900."

The viceroy, who is 60 years of age, visited New York and a number of other American ports about 20 years ago when in command of the Russian cruiser Africa. He is acquainted with the United States, having on several occasions chosen the American route when going home on leave of absence and returning to his post in the far orient.

Machine Makes Sardine Tins.

A machine for making the tins used for sardines has been invented by a Norwegian. Hitherto a skilled workman could make about 600 tins daily; the new machine will produce from 15,000 to 20,000 a day.

CUPID ON THE PIER.

Romances Found on the Docks of Steamship Lines.

Young Cuban's Emotional Meeting with Bride to Whom He Had Been Married by Proxy—Pleasing Bridal Discovery.

Cupid must spend a large part of his time sitting on the pier where he can watch the coming and going of ocean liners entering and leaving New York, for the small gentleman of the wings and bow were a personal deity and circumscribed by the law which declares against a person being in more than one place at one time, that undoubtedly is the place he would elect as his home.

Take the scenes of one day along the docks as an illustration, and these scenes were not all. They were the ones that happened to be observed and known.

The White Star line steamship Oceanic started it by arriving with four engaged couples and 14 brides to be on board. The 14 young women came from abroad to marry men who had preceded them to make homes in this country. Their husbands to be were waiting for them on the deck. You may be sure that Cupid smiled broadly as he saw 14 different sets of greetings and beheld the four engaged young couples stalking happily away.

The Oceanic had been through rough weather, but Boreas was working against Cupid on that trip and the 14 brides to be and the four engaged couples came safely through.

Then, says the Chicago Tribune, at another dock another scene was being enacted. Since morning a young Cuban, Rafael Hidalgo, had been waiting in the cold and snow, watching for a steamer to appear. He had been married by proxy in Havana, November 19, his father acting as his representative in signing the wedding contract.

The eagerness of both the young man and the young woman defeated the object they had in view—a welcome the moment the dainty foot of the bride touched American soil. As the passengers began to come off the bridegroom mistook another young woman for his bride and dashed madly down the pier for her. Discovering his mistake he plunged through the crowd of disembarking passengers, but it was not until he had searched 20 minutes that he found her.

Then he discovered her in charge of a strapping member of the United States

RAFAEL MEETS HIS BRIDE.

army hospital corps. Private John Stremer, in whose care she had been placed on leaving Cuba.

The two Cubans had not seen each other for three years, but the recognition was instantaneous. Private Stremer stood at "attention" with a pleased smile on his face while the two exhausted the vocabularly of endearments.

The bride was hysterial at first. The crowds, the unaccustomed cold, and the language she could not understand frightened her and she hid her face in her husband's coat and sobbed. He held her while sympathetic women passengers tried to soothe her and after a while the little fear passed away and she was smiling with confidence again.

She had been married to Rafael, his father acting as proxy, because the young man himself could not leave his employment at the Rogers Locomotive works in Paterson, where he is studying to become an engineer.

At another dock there was an outgoing steamer which carried two happy passengers with a story worth repeating. They had been married in Pennsylvania. The young man had told his bride that the money he had saved for the wedding would take them on a wedding trip to New York, but that they must not be extravagent, they would need to be economical in beginning housekeeping.

At this she smiled and promised to be exceedingly careful of the household funds. A trip to New York was all the wedding trip any girl needed, she thought.

So they were married and started on their trip. When they got to New York the bride informed her husband that it would be nicer to drop their arrangements for the wedding trip and make a tour of the world instead.

"You see," she said with a blush and in an apologetic manner, "instead of being poor, as you thought me, I have a modest fortune of half a million dollars, but I wanted to be loved for myself alone."

It was an astonished young man that listened to this announcement, but their appearance on the pier, taking an outgoing vessel, was proof that he did not regret the fact that the woman he had married as poor had turned out to be rich.

All social and local matter for publication should be in not later than Thursday evening and advertisements not later than Friday morning.

The marriage of Miss Florence Spague, daughter of Mr. Nathan and Mrs. Rosetta Spague, has been announced to Dr. William H. Fields, of Cairo, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Spague are living in Rochester, New York.

On the 15th of this month there will be a Musical Concert given in Asbury Church by the ministers. Among those who will sing solos will be Revs. Clair, Thomas, Cummins and many others, It will be a naval affair.

Mr. Asby Hawkins, editor of the Baltimore, Md., Lancet, was in the city last week on business. Mr. Hawkins is well thought of by the people of Washington.

A Martha Washington Tea will be given at Odd Fellows' hall Friday evening, February 19th. This will be one of the best entertainments ever given in this city.

Miss Marie Wade, who has been in the employment of Attorney P. W. Frisby, 603 D street, nortwest, will be married in the Spring to Mr. W. S. Merris of San Francisco, Cal.

Attorney Perri W. Frisby has been indorsed for a position in the United States District Attorney's office. Some of the most prominent members of the bar, including Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, have recommended Mr. Frisby for a place. District Attorney Beach, who is a democrat and who has no prejudices it is understood is inclined to give the negro bar recognition. He has also under consideration Attorneys Jones, Peyton and others. Attorney Jones is not an applicant and neither would he accept a place in the District Attorney's office if it were offered him.

A MUSICAL OFFER.

Miss Bessie Irene Hamilton, the finest soprano singer in the Asbury choir has been offered a position in the new musical combination that is to be organized by a well know musical firm in New York. Miss Hamilton will no doubt be a great acquisition to the company as she has a sweet musical voice.

THE EDITOR'S BIRTHDAY.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart's Gift—A Four Leaf Clover Set With a Diamond.

On Tuesday evening February 2nd, Dr. Charles Carroll Stewart and wife had as their guest the Editor of The Bee, Mr W. Calvin Chase, at their residence, 2018 E street, northwest. The occasion being the Editor's birthday. The dinner was served in courses, which is so characteristic of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart.

At the conclusion of the repast Dr. Stewart in his usual happy manner made one of those eloquent speeches, reviewing the many incidents of his and the Editor's life, of toils, trials and tribulations; the good and the bad social, political and otherwise and concluded by presenting Mr. Chase with a four leaf clover, set with a beautiful diamond.

OUR IDLE BOYS.

A Movement to Give Them Work—A Commendable Enterprise.

There are hundreds of idle boys in this city who have nothing to do and no where to go and no one to care for them. There are thousands of well to do colored people in the city who don't care what becomes of these idle boys but will do everything to make a show to tickle the fancy of other people. There are several gentlemen connected with the Board of Childrrn's Guardians who have inaugurated a movement to care for idle colored boys and those who are running at large. There is to be an institutiou established in which these boys will be permitted to go and employ their time in some kind of work. Such an institution should be encouraged by the people or those who have some humanity or financial liberality in them.

The Bee will give full particulars of this enterprise in its next issue.

THE DEAD LETTER SALE.

Not a Sale of Letters But of the Merchandise They Often Contain —An Explanation.

Referring to the article protesting against the method of the post office department in disposing of unredeemed articles of merchandise, etc., accumulated in the dead letter office, permit me to say, says a Washington Star writer, by way of correcting what seems to be a wrong impression, that, so far as letters are concerned, they are never put up for sale, only the merchandise they chance to contain. All letters received at the dead letter office are treated as strictly private, which they are. They are at once returned to the writer or forwarded to the addresses, when either can be done. Otherwise they are destroyed. Parcels or articles of merchandise are held some years, after a diligent effort made to restore them to a rightful owner has failed, after which such merchandise as is salable and fit therefor is prepared for the annual sale, the original wrapper and all identity of the former owner having been removed. Hence it cannot make a particle of difference to the former owner of such parcel whether it was sold or destroyed, and but little remains to satisfy the "morbid curiosity" of the buyer, beyond the interest naturally felt in a speculative way. Then, if the eager buyer profits by the deal, which is the general rule, and $3,000 or $4,000 go to the government as a partial reimbursement for the expenses of this service for the public, why not? Who is there who would not prefer to have his or her stray goods sold to the interest of both the public and the government to their being burned, and which is the most "scandalous?"

TEN LAYERS OF HISTORY.

On One Sacred Site in Egypt Temples Had Been Piled on Ruins of Other Temples.

For the first time the whole history of one of the great national sites of Egypt has been opened before us; dating from the beginning of the kingdom, and ending with almost the last of the native kings—from Mena, about 4700 B. C., to Nekht-horheb, 370 B. C., says Harper's Magazine. History is here laid out for us in strata, from which the past can be read as we lift them away one from another.

In order to read, however, one mut know the alphabet of the subject; and that has lately been learned, from the pottery, the flints, the beads, which show, each, the age to which they belong. Excavation on a site with a long history is mere destruction if each stratum is not read and interpreted intelligibly as it is opened; unfortunately this has never been done before on any such site. On the earliest sacred site of Abydos, the first capital of Egypt, temples had been piled one on the ruins of another until ten ages of buildings stood stacked together in about 20 feet depth of ruins. Each temple had become partly ruined after a few centuries, and then at last was pulled down, leaving a foot or two of the walls and foundations; and a new temple of a different plan was then erected on the ground. America is not old enough for this to be done even once, but London stands on a mound of over 20 feet of ruins, from which its past will be read as we now read that of Egypt.

INDIAN SUMMER.

It's Easy to Tell When That Delightful Season Ends, But When Does It Begin.

In the gentle and indefinable shading off of summer into autumn, when does Indian summer begin? Is it a genuine, authoritative Indian summer if no frost has preceded it? Or must the woods light up their banners to herald its advent? An Indian summer that is not born of a few frosty nights may suddenly backslide and become a reversion to summer itself, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We can reconcile no ideals of that perfect season of the rear with a return to perspiration and the casting off of coats. An Indian summer of hot days is no Indian summer. It cannot come scorching and sweltering as July, August and September, but veiled in blue mists or gray, every day, breaking in the same unvarying tints and tones and likewise temperature of the one before it, as if nature had saved her best in the bottom of the basket and were hanging out an unspotted one every morning. Indian summer may continue long after the last leaf has fallen and been gathered to its companions in the brown windrows. It is not perplexing to discover when Indian summer ends. It is swept out and washed away in long, cold November rain, that stretches its warning streamers across the sky for days before it spreads its dripping wintry pall over the earth. But when does Indian summer begin?

A Merry Round.

There's a merry sound of music in the raindrops on the shed,
Like the angels was a-peltin' us with blossoms overhead,
An' the mistletoe is hangin' near the holly berries red,
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

Come in from the weather where the fire cracks an' glows,
An' the blue smoke up the chimney in a windy frolic goes,
An' Pleasure like a river with a sunny ripple flows—
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

Oh, life is worth the living, though the year is gray and cold,
The song is sweet in singin', an' the merry tale is told,
An' take of joy full measure—all the arms of you can hold—
Hands round the frosty winter morning!
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

TRAGEDY IN RUSSIA.

Right to Love and Life Decided by Two Russian Girls by an "American Duel."

Among the women students of St. Petersburg university none was more beautiful and gifted than Miss Sonia K. Her exquisite personality attracted the attention of a young man, who proposed to her and was accepted. The happy couple, being without immediate prospects, decided to keep their engagement a secret.

One other conspirator, however, they admitted. This was Miss Katerina Y., a bosom friend of the young girl.

Katerina was as beautiful as her friend, and presently the young man transferred his affections to her. She responded and the two fell madly in

DREW THE WINNING LOT.

love with one another, forgetful of poor Sonia X.

The girls then discussed the position, and arrived at the conclusion that there was but one way to put an end to a situation so intolerable. This was an "American duel."

An "American duel" is fought under the following conditions: The two principals draw lots, and the loser has to submit herself to be shot by the other.

The door was locked on these frantic girls, the papers were shuffled, and Sonia X., the fiancee who had been robbed of her lover, drew the winning lot. For a moment she hesitated, and then, seized by a sudden impulse, fired. There was a report and Sonia X. fell dead.

Horror-struck at the result of this mad escapade, Katerina Y. snatched weapon from the hand of her rival and fired a second ball at herself. Her trembling fingers, however, spoiled her aim, and the ball just grazed her body, inflicting a slight wound.

JEWELS IN A NEST.

New Brunswick Hunter Makes a Discovery Which May Have Happy Consequences.

While hunting in the Big Hole Brook region at Newcastle, N. B., recently Albert Turner, a guide, made one of the oddest discoveries ever recorded about here. With a companion named Burt, he was caught in a severe snowstorm miles from camp, and, finding that it would be necessary to spend the night in the forest, the two set about chopping down second-growth spruces with which to make a leanto.

The snow was too deep to gather fallen deadwood for a fire, so Turner took his hatchet and hunted about for a stump dry enough to burn. He eventually found one.

Turner hacked off two feet of the wood at a time as it was needed, and about bedtime had reached the middle of the log. He had noticed a hole in the center which connected with an

TURNER WAS EXCITED.

opening, near the top, and rightly concluded that a nutthatch had made his nest in the interior the spring before. Occasionally he struck the feathers of the bird, but thought nothing of it until his hatchet hit a hard, metallic substance. Then he carefully investigated.

By cutting out the decayed wood about the substance he soon brought to light a fine gold chain, scarcely larger than a thread, to the end of which was attached a small gold locket, set with three sparkling diamonds. Turner was greatly excited, and called to his companion. He pried the locket open with his hunting knife, and found it to contain a tiny photograph of a child and a picture of a man, on the back of which was written "L. D." The locket had lain underneath some feathers and moose hair at the bottom of the nest, and the chain had been firmly woven in the outer part of the structure.

First Mention of Gold.

The earliest book which mentions gold is the Bible. See Genesis ii, 11.

MEN OF TO-DAY.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to become a clerk in the office of the first vice president of the New York Central road. His desk will be near that of his father and near that of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, in what is called "the millionaires division" of the offices in New York.

W. A. Powers, recently a candidate for delegate to the legislature of Virginia, in reporting his campaign expenses to the secretary of state, places his total outlay at 45 cents, 15 cents of which sum was expended for a dinner for himself and double that sum for a meal for his horse.

John Quern, for 20 years a waiter in Delmonico's, New York, left that establishment four years ago, having made $100,000 in stocks. Last week he returned to his former occupation, and is now whisking a napkin as of yore, having lost everything on the stock exchange, chiefly in steel.

Vice Admiral Togo, who has just succeeded Admiral Tsuboi in command of the standing Japanese squadron, the force which would probably be engaged first in case of war, is one of the popular heroes of Japan. He is a young officer, as flag officers go, in the prime of life, and has had a taste of what modern warfare under present conditions means. In 1894, when the Japanese "wiped out" the Chinese fleet, Admiral Togo—he was only a captain then—struck the first blow.

Alanson Penny, captain of the life-saving crew at Shinnecock, L. I., has been in the coast guard service for 17 years, but never during all that time has he been able to spend Christmas with his wife and children. His station is about three miles from the mainland, across Shinnecock bay, and and on his days off at Christmas for 17 years the intervening water has always been impassable because of broken ice or sea too heavy for anything but a larger boat than is available.

COURT RULINGS.

A subscription contract to pay money for the cost of a railroad in consideration of its equipment and the running of trains on or before a specified date is held, in Garrison versus Cooke (Tex.), 61 L. R. A. 342, not to be enforceable if the road is not completed by the time specified, since time is of the essence of the contract.

An appropriation of public money by the legislature to redeem warrants issued under an invalid law providing for the treatment of inebriates at public expense which are in the hands of innocent purchasers, is held in state ex-rel. Garrett versus Froehlich (Wis.), 61 L. R. A. 345, to be unauthorized, as being for a private and not for a public purpose.

One who pays a brakeman on a passenger train a sum of money to be carried to a certain point and is told to ride upon the platform of the baggage car and get off the train at all stops and keep out of sight, and who follows such instructions, is held, in Mendenhall versus Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company (Kan.), 61 L. R. A. 120, not to be a passenger.

Wherever one person is placed in such a relation to another by the act or consent of such other, or of a third person, or of the law, that he becomes interested for him, or with him, in any subject of property or business, he is held, in Trice versus Comstock (C. C. A., 8th C.), 61 L. R. A. 176, to be in such a fiduciary relation with him that he is prohibited from acquiring rights in that subject antagonistic to the person with whose interests he has become associated.

NOT in the TRUST

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OLD BACHELOR TALKS.

His Experience with a Woman Who Used His Money to Marry the Other Man.

A Joplin (Mo.) bachelor regards woman as a very wayward, fickle creature, and the Joplin News-Herald says that he seems to have some ground for his opinion. "That's the reason I never married," he confided, after having remarked about the fickleness of femininity. "Several years ago," he proclaimed, "I happened to be in another town engaged on a contract, and while there I ran across a young woman whom I used to know working in a hotel. I had known her when she was but a girl, and at that time her parents were well fixed. She told me that her husband had deserted her, leaving her to work out for her living. I didn't like to see her there, and I arranged with a friend to give her a better position. Finally I took such a liking to her that I proposed marriage, and she accepted me, agreeing to marry me as soon as she

TELLING HIS TALE OF WOE.

could get a divorce. She went to Springfield and proposed to get the divorce there. Every now and then she would send me marked copies of papers containing items regarding the progress of her case. All the time I was sending her money to support her there and aid her in getting the case through. Some time after I received a copy of a Springfield paper with the account of her divorce being granted. She asked for a little more money to get her wedding trousseau made. I sent her more money, and she wrote me how she was progressing with her trousseau."

"Well, did she get it finished?"

The bachelor paused to light his cigar.

"Yes, she did. I received another marked copy of a Springfield paper. This time it contained the notice of her marriage."

"Her marriage?"

"Yes; the blankety blanked woman had gone and married a conductor, and here she had worked me for the money to buy her wedding outfit and get her divorce.

"That's the reason I'm still baching," continued the Joplin man, with a sigh.

SHE PAID HER BET.

Omaha Girl Eats Ice Cream in Yard at Zero, Surrounded by a Host of Friends.

Because she lost in a wager made last summer, Miss Florence Parmalee, of Omaha, Neb., Christmas afternoon ate a pint of ice cream sitting in the front yard at her father's residence, while the thermometer registered just below zero. Friends to the number of a score or more gathered around to cheer her on, while passersby stopped to see the fun. Miss Parmalee is the daughter of Capt. Edward Parmalee, of the quartermaster's department, United States army. All the friends present when the

ATE A PINT OF ICE CREAM.

wager was laid were invited to the banquet. Promptly at four o'clock the party went into the yard, where a chair was placed where the sweep of the north wind could be felt at its worst. Then Miss Parmalee, wrapped in furs and coats, took her seat and was handed a huge dish containing a brick of variegated ice cream, which she promptly proceeded to eat, while she shivered.

Obeyed Orders Literally.

A teacher in a western town, instructing a class in composition, gave this advice: "Do not attempt any flights of fancy; be yourselves and write what is in you." The following day a bright pupil handed in the following: "We should not attempt any ——es of fancy, but rite what is in us. ——— there is my stomach, lungs, ——— two apples, one piece of ——— sticks of candy, a hull ——— my dinner."

OWNED BY THE NAVY.

Wireless Telegraph Station at North Truro, Mass.

Situated on a High, Bleak Bluff Which Rises in a Sheer Ascent of 140 Feet from the Storm-Tossed Beach.

On the outer sea coast line where stretches the bended arm of Massachusetts far into the broad Atlantic, at Highland light, Cape Cod, has just been established a wireless telegraph plant by the United States navy department.

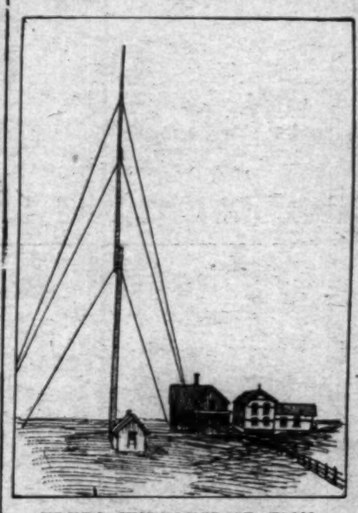
The station at this point is located on the northern extremity of the lighthouse reservation and within less than 100 feet of the marine signal station of the Boston chamber of commerce. The blue clay bluff here rises in sheer and almost perpendicular ascent from the beach 140 feet and the waves thunder at its base when the gale lashes them into fury.

The Boston Globe says that on this storm-swept cliff rises, 190 feet from the ground, a huge staff, and at its utmost top, from a small projecting arm, pointing heavenward, swings the wire which is to catch the electric spark sent out from some passing ship and transmit it to the instruments in the office of the operator. A man standing at the top of this high staff looks down on the sea washing the sandy shore 330 feet below.

This telegraphic mast is made in three sections, the lower of Oregon pine, 26 inches in diameter at the base and 22 inches at the hounds. It is 102 feet in length and its base sets in solid concrete to a depth of 13 feet. From its top run four heavy cable wire guys, attached to heavy chains which encircle timbers 14 inches square and 15 feet in length, buried 12 feet in the ground, the anchors each 30 feet from the base of the staff.

The second section, or topmast, is 58 feet in length, and guyed like the lowermast, to sand anchors 20 feet beyond the main staff anchors. The topgallantmast is 30 feet, and is guyed to the same anchors which hold the topmast. A rope ladder like the rutlines on a ship affords means for reaching the top of the mast.

The ground plate, a sheet of solid copper one-fourth of an inch in thickness, 15 feet long and nine feet wide, is buried eight feet in the ground, and connected by copper wires to the instru-



TRURO WIRELESS STATION.
(Located on Bleak, High Bluff Off Massachusetts Coast.)

ments in the operating room of the electricians' dwelling, a story and a half wooden structure, sheathed throughout the interior with pine, and a substantial, warm and comfortable building. Everything is now ready except the installation of the instruments, dynamos and batteries, and their arrival is expected in a few days.

Chief Electrician J. D. Donnell is in charge of the station, and, with his wife, is finding the place comfortable as could be expected in these unusually severe days of wind and cold.

The system to be used, and the one adopted by the government for all its stations, is the Slaby-Arco, the invention of a German, and materially different from the Marconi method in many respects. Mr. Donnell, who was for a time at the Charlestown navy yard, was able to pick up the cruiser Topeka by the wireless on her visit to Boston some weeks ago, and opened successful communication with her when she was 36 miles out. It is claimed that 75 miles have been easily covered, and that when the station and ships get fully tuned up more than double that distance can be covered.

It is anticipated that eventually it will be possible to reach from one station to another around the entire chain of coastwise stations, and to reach ships at sea anywhere within a radius of 200 miles. It is proposed by the government to establish a chain of stations extending from the coast of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, to Porto Rico, and along the entire coast line of the Pacific to Alaska.

These stations in most instances would not be over 200 miles apart, and it is thought it will be possible to reach from one station to the other along the entire Atlantic coast across the isthmus of Panama and up the Pacific line to the northern boundaries of this country.

Although several severe gales have prevailed since the staff here was erected last October, it stands firm and secure. The grounds upon which both the lighthouse and wireless station stand was originally a plot of ten acres, but now less than five acres remain, the balance having washed into the sea. The average wasting away of the cliffs at this point is nearly two feet yearly, and in 25 years the wireless plant, and in 35 years the lighthouse will be in danger of falling into the sea.

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Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
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On a Japanese Warship.

Japanese sailors on the Mikado's warships are thus described by Archibald S. Hurd: "These sailors of the far east take things very much as they find them with a stoical calm. They face danger with much the same spirit with which they take their pleasure, and in spite of the rapid strides which civilization has made in their country their luxuries are few and they are contented and happy. They are devoted to simple sports, to fencing and to acting; no one can ever forget the dramatic entertainments on board the Japanese men-of-war who has been privileged to witness them. Nor does the memory soon become dim of one of these ships when decked out in gala dress, with chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms and other blooms typical of Japan enlivening the grim aspect of the decks. The men are adepts in the making of imitation paper flowers, which so closely resemble the handiwork of nature that at a casual glance one hardly notices the deception.

Railway Construction.

In 1857 an American named Collins first proposed a railway from the Amur to the village of Tchita. Later, several plans were formulated, but it was not until March 17, 1891, that the Trans-Siberian railroad was definitely determined on and projected by an imperial order. On May 19, 1891, the first stone was laid. The line covers 3,562 miles in Russian territory and 1,604 miles in Chinese territory. In ten and one-half years 5,166 miles of rails were laid. In the Canadian Pacific, constructed under similar conditions, it took ten years to lay 2,921 miles of rails.

How a Statue Started.

Very warlike is the aspect of a singular equestrian statue in Belgium, yet there is no cause for alarm, since it is nothing but a tree. Some ten years ago a police officer retired from the force and went to live near Charleroi. Being an amateur horticulturist, he busied himself a good deal with trees and flowers and one day as he was trimming a hawthorn in his garden it occurred to him that it would be a novel idea to train it in such a manner that it would eventually assume the figure of a cavalry officer. At once he went to work, and after ten years' labor he succeeded in transforming the tree into a perfect picture of a mounted soldier. The tree is known in the neighborhood as "Gen. Hawthorn," and hardly a day passes that strangers do not come from a considerable distance in order to view this wonderful example of horticultural art.—Detroit Free Press.

Russian Enterprise.

The Russian government will establish permanent commercial museums in Paris.

The "Freezing" Cure.

From France comes the experiment of "freezing" human beings as a cure for some complaints. The original "subject" was placed in a steel fur-lined cylinder for a quarter of an hour at a time, a solution of various acids, at 110 degrees below zero, being circulated through the cylinder's double walls. By eight such applications the man was cured after suffering from dyspepsia for 15 years.

WHAT SCIENTISTS SAY.

M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, has found that the rays of radium color glass a violet blue.

A plant at Niagara Falls is taking nitrogen from the air by electrolysis, but not yet in commercial quantity.

Prof. Lapworth, regarding the moon with a geologist's eye, feels convinced that it is an active and living world.

Three months ago Dr. Pusepp, of St. Petersburg, carried a small quantity of radium in his vest pocket for six hours. A few days later a painful wound appeared on his body and all efforts to heal it have so far failed.

Dr. A. Negri, of Pavia, announced last March the discovery of the specific micro-organism of hydrophobia. He now states that he has examined more than 100 dogs with natural or laboratory hydrophobia, and has never failed to find the specific micro-organism in the nerve centers. On the other hand, he has never found it in other dogs.

The idea that comets are connected with radio-active substances was suggested by T. C. Chamberlain, as long ago as July, 1901. Prof. C. V. Boys now considers that radium, whose particles are shot out at a twelfth of the velocity of light, may explain some of the phenomena of comet's tails, as these particles would be sent away from the electrically charged surface of the sun in a single, double or multiple stream. The negatively charged rays that radium is said to give out would be attracted, giving the tails that on a few occasions have pointed toward the sun.

* * *

A brave young woman set forth from her home in Ireland not long ago. Fourteen years before she had been engaged to marry John Lewis, who decided that he would make his fortune in America first. After 14 years trying he succeeded, and Miss Phoebe Jane Benn, the girl who had waited all these years for him, was told to join him.

With a willing heart she packed her trunks and came to New York. Thence she went to Northport, L. I., and the groom met her. The wedding took place immediately.

* * *

Irrigation in Dakota.

By means of irrigation something like 3,500,000 acres of land in Dakota have been increased in value over $260,000,000.

TELEPHONE.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortez and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles —Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn.

Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.15 p.m., *1:10 night.

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COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.20 p.m.

WINCHESTER *8.35 a. m., †4.15, §5.30 and 6.20 p. m.

LURAY, *4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, §8.30, †12.00 noon, *5.20, p. m.

FREDERICK, *8.35, §9.15, †11.00, a. m., §4.15 †4.30 †6.20 p. m.

HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m

BOYD and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m., §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, §10.15, 11.30, p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †4.30, *5.00 *5.30, *7.05, 7.20 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.

WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points, *8.35, §9.15, a. m., §1.15, †4.30., †5.30, p. m.

BALTIMORE, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.00 x7.20, 8.00 x8.30, 8.35, x9.00 x9.30, x 10.00 11.00 a.m., x12.00 noon, x12.05 x1.00, x2.00, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, 4.40, x5.00, x5.20, 6.00, 6.30 x7.00 x8.00, x10.00 x11.30 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.00 7.00 8.30, x9.00, 11 a.m. x1.00, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, x5.00 5.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m.

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*- Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sunday only. xExpress trains.

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ALOON
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Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY
and all the Popular Brands
The largest glass of Henrich's
BEER IN THE CITY.

Waits Long for Coffin.

Philip Davis, a farmer of Stephenson county, Pa., has the record in the matter of putting in the longest time in planning his own coffin, and it was only just finished when the grim reaper ordered him to occupy it. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Davis asked a cabinetmaker to commence building a coffin. He procured the walnut lumber from his own farm and hauled it to the cabinetmaker's shop. The lumber was safely kept, but the carpenter kept putting the work off until two years ago, when Davis insisted that the job be finished, and it was. Strange as it may seem, the eccentric farmer had no care to see the work that he had been planning for more than a third of a century, and died without seeing the casket.

Consumption Among Soldiers.

The mortality from consumption has decreased each year for several years in every army of the world except that of France, in which it has increased markedly.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl wi' emand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become bunglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship, Divorces are numerous Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up. You cannot afford to participate in the gayieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your health will not permit you Take a good rest.

ALL KINDS OF PESTS.

Striking Characteristics of Those in the Form of Men.

Fellow Who Insists on Repeating His Own Stories—Several Varieties of the Comic Order—The Offensive Punster.

"Yes, we run up against all sorts of pests in our business," said Precinct Detective George Boyd to a Washington Star reporter.

"One of these is the man who forces you to ask him questions. If he wishes to tell you that he is reading 'Mrs. Wiggs' he asks: 'What book do you suppose I am reading?' Although you have no interest whatever in the matter, you are constrained by politeness to say: "I'm sure I do not know. What is it?' Thereupon he tells you, triumphantly. He could have given you the information without any of this annoying parley, but that is not his way.

"The man who insists on repeating his remarks two or three times is also an annoying pest. His trick is to watch your countenance, and as soon as he notes any sign of his having impressed you, to go back on his tricks and give you the whole discourse over again. Especially does he do this in telling a humorous story. If you laugh you are lost, for you must listen to the story over and over again until he has wrung every drop of humor out of it.

"There are several varieties of the comic story pest. Not more than three men in fifty-seven are competent to tell a humorous story, and the rest ought never to attempt it, for if there is only one dreary thing on earth it is a good story spoiled in the beginning.

"Among the comic-story pests are the man who puts too many immaterial details into his narrative; the man who laughs at his own story before he has given you the point (an exasperating wretch); the man who exposes the point at the start, and then completes the narration after you have had your laugh; the man who listens solemnly to you telling a story, and then remarking that he knows the same story in a slightly different and, he thinks, better form, tells the same story over again and laughs uproariously at it; the man who

THE OFFENSIVE PUNSTER.

takes your story out of your mouth by bawling out the point before you are ready, and finally tells you a puerile anecdote without the least bit of attic salt about it, and is offended because you reward him with nothing but a slight simper.

"Women, as a class, are poor story tellers, but good listeners. A man's stock of old stories is fresh enough for most women. In telling stories to women, however, it is necessary to avoid those whose point depends on allusions to facts which are common knowledge among men, but about which women know but little or nothing. Political stories are likely to fall flat in an audience of women.

"A common punster is about the most offensive of conversational pests, although he is hardly any more despicable than the flippant person that breaks into grave discourse with cheap facetiousness. Real wit is generally like beauty, its own excuse for being, and a man might be forgiven for joking at his mother's funeral provided he made good jokes. A troublesome, though not malicious creature is the man that interrupts his conversation with little queries, such as 'Isn't that so?' and 'Don't you think so?' which you are obliged to answer before he will continue.

"In addition to these pests we have always with us the standard bores, such as the man that tells anecdotes about his children and the man that insists on your trying his remedy for a cold. There is the pest that interrupts you with rapid criticism of weather when you are reading. A pest that has not been classified is the one that always makes the obvious remark and takes pains to prove by long argument what is perfectly plain without it.

"As each of these pests is annoying and therefore rude, it is justifiable to tell him plainly of his fault and ask him to correct it. Bores are encouraged by the tolerant kindness of their victims. As a rule they are well meaning persons and quite unaware of their conversational vices, and it would be as truly a kindness to let them know their vices, so that they may correct them, as it is to let a man know that there is a tag on his clothes or a woman that her hat is awry."

Insects Hate Laurel Oil.

The butchers' shops in Geneva, Switzerland, have an efficient way of keeping out flies. In the summer vast multitudes of flies may be seen on the outside walls, but not one ever comes inside. This is due to the inner wall having been rubbed over with laurel oil, which effectually prevents the intrusion of the troublesome insects.

ASSERTED HER RIGHTS.

"This Is Me Cassel," Cook Announced to the Police and Refused to Leave Kitchen.

Benjamin Mordecai, a real estate broker of 319 West One Hundred and Fifth street, New York, telephoned police headquarters that he wished a servant taken away, and quickly.

A policeman of the West One Hundredth street station was sent to the residence near Riverside drive. A carriage was waiting to take Mr. and Mrs Mordecai to a theater. It was then nearly eight o'clock.

Mr. Mordecai was remonstrating with the servant in the kitchen. She would not leave the house, and the other servants were afraid. Mr Mordecai said, to stay in the house with the domestic. He did not wish

"I'M QUEEN HERE!"

to have her arrested, but wished her taken out of the house.

The policeman tried to induce the girl to leave, but she refused.

"I want me discharge in the reg'lar way," she said.

The policeman sent word to the station and a patrol wagon rolled up in front of the Mordecai residence, while neighbors wondered. Another effort was made to get the servant to leave but she protested, delivering this defi:

"I'm queen here. This kitchen's me cassel, and yez kin all clear out. Take yer gilded buttons and skedaddle."

The woman had to be carried out by the police, and she screamed and kicked, but was got to the station. Mr. Mordecai did not wish to make a complaint, but finally did so, and the woman was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

It was then half-past eight, and Mr Mordecai said he would not go to the theater, as Mrs. Mordecai had been made too nervous to leave the house.

TOSSED INTO A TREE.

Peddler Encounters a Bull Just After It Had Been Infuriated by Red Tablecloth.

Anthony Meitzinger, a pack peddler of Philadelphia, had an elevating experience as he was crossing a field a short distance north of Bingen Station, on the Philadelphia & Reading railway.

Meitzinger climbed a fence, after leaving the railroad, and had nearly reached Ginder's farmhouse, when he was chased by a bull which had become infuriated at the red tablecloth in which the stock of goods were bundled.

Thinking to dodge the animal by running around an apple tree, which he was trying to climb while chased,

CHASED BY A MAD BULL.

he was "reached" by the bull and tossed skyward.

The man fell in the tree and became so entangled among the leafless branches that he was obliged to stay there for more than an hour before two gunners, attracted by his cries for help, came to his rescue. They had to climb up after him and lift him down.

To get the peddler out of the tree they with great difficulty extricated him from between the branches in which he was wedged.

Big Noses in High Favor.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is big or small. This is probably due to the fact that difference in noses constitutes about the only distinction between one Japanese face and another. The eyes are invariably black, the cheek-bones high, and the chin receding. In Japan a lady who has a huge proboscis is always a great beauty and a reigning belle. There are a few large noses among the natives, and lucky is he or she upon whom nature lavishes one. In all Japanese pictures representing the supposedly beautiful woman the artist invariably improves on nature by depicting this feature as abnormally developed.

WHO OWNS THE COW?

Puzzling Legal Problem Settled by Mutual Agreement.

Bovine's Boundary Line Placed at Waistband—August Gets Aft and Gustav Forward Section of the Beast.

August Smeneke and Gustav Kuehner have settled their cow case, and deep peace broods over Sherman Park, Westchester county, N. Y. They have entered into a solemn agreement, by the terms of which Smeneke is to have and to hold the bow end and Kuehner the stern or dairy section; the cow, meantime, to be well fed and kept in good condition simply as a guarantee of good faith on the part of both the contracting parties.

To go back to the beginning of the story, Philip Nordman leased a Sherman Park house and patch of land for three years and hired Gustav Kuehner and his wife to do the work. Nordman and Kuehner bought the cow in partnership, Nordman paying $10 and Gustav $12. They worked the cow on shares. Gustav milked her and Nordman sold the milk and pocketed the money.

It was Mrs. Kuehner who first suggested that there seemed to be something one-sided in this division of the profits. Gustav made representations to Herr Nordman. Herr Nordman was amazed at Gustav's lack of business accumen.

"Halluf der cow you own, aind it?" said Herr Nordman, "und you der milgin do alretty! Vell, den, vat you vand—der whole tairy?"

Gustav accepted this explanation, but still there was left a hazy, half conviction in his mind that there was something not quite right in the arrangement.

Then, says the New York Sun, Mrs. Kuehner had to go to Germany, and Nordman hired August Smeneke and his wife as assistants.

Herr Nordman had to go to Albany to live and August and Gustav took the house by simply scratching out the name Philip Nordman and lessee and writing in their own names. The cow went with the lease, and Gustav and

"HALLUF DER COW YOU OWN."

August now became joint owners of her.

Gustav, however, thought he would try the milk selling end of the job himself this time and let August get along with a feeling of half ownership and the privilege of doing the milking.

"You der bleasure haf, und I der milluk dake, vasn't id?" he explained to August.

But in his turn August had doubts. "Id loogs some funny pizness, py chimminy," he said to Mrs. August. Mrs. August encouraged his suspicions and there was a split betwen the partners. It came down to a race which should milk the cow first. The cow had barely time to get her meals between milkings. She was broken of her rest and her output diminished.

The relations between the partners became more and more strained. With Mrs. Kuehner in Germany, Mr. Kuehner was up against heavy odds. The Smenekes owned the dishes and the cook stove, and his commissary base was threatened. As the outcome of a spirited stand he made for breakfast one morning there was a clash, and Herr Smeneke grabbed up a knife.

"Douch me nod," he hissed, "or I mit der messer you vill stig."

Then Gustav appealed to the courts. August and his wife were arraigned, and there was a postponement to get witnesses. A cablegram brought Mrs. Kuehner home from Germany and Herr Nordman came down from Albany.

Smeneke hired lawyer Fred Van Kleeck, Jr., of White Plains. The parties were all in court ready for trial. But the trial didn't go on.

"Your honor," said Lawyer Van Kleeck, "a settlement has been reached. The plaintiff and the defendant have agreed to divide the cow."

"How is the cow divided?" asked the court.

"August gets the section aft of 'midships,'" said the lawyer, "and Gustav has everything forward of the waist line."

"And the lawyer," remarked the court, "gets the milk. It seems very satisfactory all around."

Rainbows in Cloudless Sky.

In the coldest parts of Siberia a rainbow may sometimes be seen all day long in a cloudless sky. It is supposed to be due to the reflection of the sun on fine particles of snow in the air.

How Japanese Ladies Travel.

When a Japanese lady enters a railroad car she removes her tiny shoes, then steps on the seat and gradually brings down her body until she is seated with her feet doubled under her.

-Hair Restoret.

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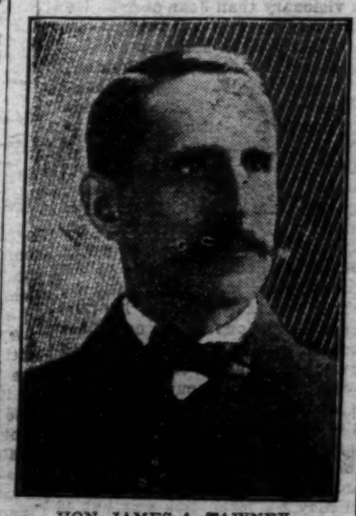
TEN YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Twenty-Five Veterans in House of Representatives Who Feel Like Having a Good Time.

There are 25 men who began their service in the house in the Fifty-third congress and who have served continuously since and are now entering upon their sixth term. For ten years they have been associated with each other, and the fact that so many beginning at that time should be reelected for five successive times has started some talk about the formation of a club, something like the Tantalus club, which should give a dinner once or twice during the winter. The difficulty with the Tantalus club is that it continues to grow on account of new members.

The Fifty-third Congress club cannot grow and is bound to decrease in numbers. Those who are eligible to the Fifty-third Congress club are Adams, of Pennsylvania; Babcock, of Wisconsin; Bartholdt, of Missouri; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Cooper, of Texas; Cousins, of Iowa; Curtis, of Kansas; Dinsmore, of Arkansas; Dovener, of West Virginia; Gardner, of New Jersey; Gillet, of New



HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY.
(Minnesota Congressman Who Is One of the Veterans of the House.)

York; Gillett, of Massachusetts; Little, of Arkansas; Loudenslager, of New Jersey; McCall, of Massachusetts; McCleary, of Minnesota; Maddox, of Georgia; Mahon, of Pennsylvania; Parker, of New Jersey; Swanson, of Virginia; Tate, of Georgia; Tawney, of Minnesota; Van Voorhis, of Ohio; Wanger, of Pennsylvania, and Williams, of Mississippi.

These men, who were all cubs back in that congress which met first in the summer of 1893 to repeal the silver purchase act, have quite a fondness for one another. Naturally, as new members, they were thrown in each other's society. In that congress they had little to do save to sit back and watch the wheels go round. So engrossed with themselves and the business of the house were the older members that they paid little attention to these new men, who sort of flocked by themselves.

But they are no longer the men who were merely onlookers. One of them, Williams, is the minority leader; another, Tawney, is the republican "whip" and the speaker's right hand man. One, Babcock, has been chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee in five successive and successful campaigns; one, Cooper, of Wisconsin, is chairman of the insular committee. Dinsmore is the ranking minority member of foreign affairs. Nearly every one of them has taken a prominent place in the house.

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His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes; I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

A CONFEDERATE IDOL.

Southern Veterans Pay Tribute to Girl Who Wouldn't Sing "Marching Through Georgia."

The confederacy has a sweetheart. Every veteran who followed the stars and bars vows fealty to a 14-year-old Kentucky girl, Laura Talbot Galt, of Louisville, Ky.

The devotion of confederates to her is one of the notable incidents in the history of the army of the south. For a year now she has been given every tribute the veterans could pay. She has been the guest at encampments throughout the south and has received medals and other tokens of esteem. Nearly every camp in the United Confederate Veterans' association has passed resolutions in her honor, and there is now under way a movement to name her the Daughter of the Confederacy, the title once held by Winnie Davis.

There is one song which grates on southern ears, that is "Marching

LAURA TALBOT GALT.
(Louisville Girl Who Is the Idol of Southern Veterans.)

Through Georgia." To every confederate it sounds like the pean of a triumphant foe.

Consequently, when Laura Talbot Galt last spring refused to sing this song, which somehow or other had crept into the melodies of her class in school, and this refusal caused an official investigation in the Louisville public schools, confederates were greatly pleased. Such a decided method of showing resentment struck their fancy.

Since then it has been impossible for little Miss Galt to accept all the invitations to attend reunions and confederate gatherings. The last reunion she attended was that of the Georgia confederates, at which a movement to have her made "Daughter of the Confederacy" received a great impetus, and some think it likely that this crowning mark of recognition will be hers.

Meanwhile Laura Talbot Galt, unspoiled by the praises she has received, is going to school in Louisville. She lives with her grandmother, Mrs. Ross, in a suburb of the city.

It is worthy to note that through the Ross branch of her family Laura Talbot Galt is related to Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag.

HORACE NEWTON ALLEN.

American Minister to Corea Is Thoroughly Familiar with the Affairs of That Country.

Horace Newton Allen, who is Uncle Sam's minister to Corea, figures to some extent in the troubles that now beset the ruler of the country. Minister Allen is well known in Chicago, having been in charge of the Corean exhibit at the Columbian world's fair. He was a medical missionary of the Presbyterian church before he became a diplomat, and for a time was a physician in the palace at Seoul. Minister Allen brought the first Corean mission to Washington, and was made minister resident and consul general in 1897, being promoted to his present position in 1901. He was born

HORACE NEWTON ALLEN.
(Minister of the United States at Seoul, Corea.)

at Delaware, O., April 23, 1859, and was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan university, and at Miami medical college. Emperor Heui-Yi is about 15 years older than Minister Allen. He ascended the throne in 1864 and was satisfied with the title of king until 1897, when he declared himself emperor, and takes great pride in the title. His wife, known as Empress Om, is said to be not a native Corean, but the daughter of a Protestant missionary. The residence of Minister Allen at Seoul, which is now guarded by marines from the gunboat Pittsburg, differs little from other dwellings in the Corean capital. It is one story high, built of brick, with a bamboo roof, but is in a rather exposed position, should a riot or insurrection take place.

SAINT JOAN OF ARC.

Maid of Orleans to Be Canonized by Catholic Church.

Ceremonies of Beatification Already Performed at Rome—After Rescuing France She Was Sold to Her Enemies.

After nearly five centuries of misrepresentation and calumny, the congregation of rites of the Roman Catholic church has taken the first steps toward the canonization of Joan of Arc. After having suffered in her lifetime from the greed of her own countrymen, represented by her sale to the English by the duke of Burgundy, by royal ingratitude represented by the indifference to her fate of the worthless Charles VII., for whom she saved his throne, by the church itself as represented by Cauchon, the bishop of Rouen, who, after declaring her guilty upon unproved charges of heresy, witchcraft and communication with evil spirits, turned her over to the secular authorities for burning at the stake, which neither the French nor the English prevented, she is now declared fit for beatification.

It is probable that from the historical point of view the real story of the peasant girl of Domremy, who left her father's sheep at the command of "the voices" and obeyed the instructions of Saints Catherine and Margaret by revealing her mission to the worthless dauphin, by raising the siege of Orleans, driving the English from most of their French possessions, and finally by conducting the dauphin to his coronation at Rheims, may never be told in all its details. Even contemporary historians differ according to the extent of their individual beliefs in supernaturalism. Those who were guilty of her betrayal and surrender invented all sorts of charges to excuse their action, and later historians, unable to account in a material way for her marvelous career, found themselves either forced to concede that that career was full of miracles or to doubt her very existence, which some have done even in the face of hard facts.

The Chicago Tribune says that from the religious point of view it is

JOAN OF ARC.
(Maid of Orleans Who Has Just Been Made a Saint.)

clear that great injustice has been done to her and to her memory. There never was a more devoted adherent of the church, perhaps never a more deeply religious visionary than Joan of Arc. No one can doubt she believed she saw the figures of her two favorite saints in the clouds, heard their voices and their answers to her when she spoke to them. There was no point in her career when she did not seek spiritual guidance or believe she was under the protection of the saints, until after securing the coronation of the dauphin, which ended her mission, she remained in the field at his order and herself acknowledged that her saints had forsaken her. She was sold for gold by a greedy duke, one of her own countrymen, in alliance with the English. She was delivered by her purchasers to a malicious bishop, one of her own countrymen, who, when he failed to convict her of heresy, condemned her upon charges of intercourse with evil spirits, and delivered her to the civil authorities of Rouen, who soon regretted their action and eventually erected monuments to her memory.

Joan of Arc was burned at the stake at Rouen May 30, 1431. She was but 13 when France was overrun with Anglo-Picard and Burgundian troops, and in alleged visions she declared she had been called upon to deliver her country. The dauphin was induced to give her military command, and in several engagements she defeated the English; but in 1430 she was captured by the Burgundians at Compiegne and sold to the English for 16,000 francs. She was tried for sorcery and heresy, and the University of Paris finally pronounced against her, and though she consented to a formal abjuration of heresy, she was executed.

Electricity from Cats.

An Indianian wants to exhibit at the world's fair in St. Louis the most unique feature yet offered. He promises to generate electricity from the fur of black cats. He will have a number of these cats chained in a row and will have their backs automatically stroked by machinery, and the electricity thus generated from each tabby will be transferred by means of wires to a storage battery and thence conveyed to the dynamo, which is movable. The inventor is from Posey county, and he claims to have been experimenting with the companion of witches for many years. His name, however, has not been given out, and the management has not passed upon the proposition.

Cost of Producing Coffee.

The average cost of labor in the production and preparation of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.

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STORY OF SMITHSON.

His Dust Soon to Be Buried in City of Washington.

Englishman Who Gave His All to a Country He Had Never Seen and Founded a Great Institution of Research.

The dust of James Smithson, the Englishman who gave his entire fortune to found the Smithsonian institution at Washington, will soon be brought to a final resting place in this country. Dr. Alexander G. Bell, one of the regents of that institution, has offered to bear the expense of bringing it across the Atlantic, and is now in Genoa for that purpose. It is planned to place the remains in the grounds of the institution in Washington, where there is ample room, and where monuments have been placed to Prof. James Henry, who first directed the work; to Dr. Samuel Gross, the famous physician, and to L. J. M. Daguerre, the inventor of the earliest type of the photograph.

James Smithson, the man who gave his all to a country he had never even seen, died in Genoa in 1829. He was buried on the heights of San Benigno, in a little British burying ground. For years a stone quarry operated by the government has been slowly eating away the hill.

Smithson was a natural son of the third duke of Northumberland, a graduate of Oxford, and a scientific writer of distinction. He once said: "The best blood of England flows in my veins; on my father's side I am a Northumberland, on my mother's I am related to kings, but this avails me not. My name shall live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumberlands and the Percys are extinct and forgotten."

The circumstances of his birth caused him to lead a wandering life, somewhat embittered by the fact that he could not take the position in the British aristocracy which his ancestry deserved. He inherited his mother's fortune, and did much work of value along scientific lines, but, up to the time of his death, he seemed to have done nothing to make good his prophecy. Then he drew up

JAMES SMITHSON.
(Founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.)

his remarkable will, which contained this even more remarkable clause:

"I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

A nephew had the use of the money until 1835, when he died childless, and the United States came into possession of it after an extremely short contest. The amount was $515,000, which was brought from England in 105 bags, each containing 1,000 gold sovereigns, and was deposited in the United States treasury at six per cent. interest. The fund now amounts to more than $600,000, and certainly no fund of that size has done more for the world.

The actual beginning of work with the fund was in 1846, and took the shape of printing and distributing free of cost personal memoirs containing actual contributions to knowledge, lectures delivered in Washington, and giving assistance to scientific investigators. Certain studies were instituted which have resulted in much government work, among others the weather bureau. In fact, most of the present scientific activities of the government have grown out of it or been stimulated by it. The institution has 8,000 correspondents in the United States, and 23,000 in other parts of the world.

Receiving the direct support of congress, but under the direction of and an essential part of the institution, is the National museum, which is one of the finest of its kind in the world. In some departments it excels all others. The collection was founded on that which had accumulated at the patent office, and has grown to contain 5,000,000 specimens. Over 7,500,000 persons have visited the museum, and selections of its specimens have been shown at every large exhibition in this country.

Oldest Living Twin Sisters.

The oldest twin sisters in the United States are Mrs. Emeline Perrin and Mrs. Eveline Tilton, both residents of New Hampton, Ia. They were born in 1811, and this year celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of their birth.

LEGAL NOTICE.

W. Calvin Chase and L. M. King, Attorneys.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 11,851, Administration,
This is to give notice:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Robinson late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers there of, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of December, A. D. 1904; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 19th day of December 1903.
William Robinson, 221 Capital Ave., Iv City, D. C.
Attest: John R. Rouzer,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Courts

Perri W. Frisby, Attorney.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 11873, administration
This is to give notice:
That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate court of the District of Columbia, letters Testamentary on the estate of Roxy Chatman late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of December, A. D. 1904; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 24th day of December 1903.
John C. Norwood, 1632 Superior st., N. W.
Attest: John R. Rouzer.
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate court.

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Found After Many Years.

A pocketbook containing $50 in gold was lost eight years ago by Mrs. Davolt, of New Boston, Mo. She never heard from it until the other day, when the money was found in a peculiar way. A young man rode up to the Davolt home and tied his horse to a tree near the house. When he returned for the horse he found that it had pawed a pocketbook out of the earth. It was the one Mrs. Davolt had lost eight years before.

A Yawn Leads to Death.

While indulging in a prolonged yawn, Herbert McGivney, of Brandon, N. Y., threw up his arms. One of his hands struck and knocked down a loaded shotgun which was hanging on the wall. The fall caused the discharge of the gun, and the contents entered McGivney's neck, killing him instantly.

"Well, I have kept oh. My record becomes dearer and dearer to me every year. I hope that, if I die at 70, it will be a 67 years' record; if I die at 90, it will be a 77 years' record."

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Time of cure, 30 days by my original simple remedy (used exclusively by me.)

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Cured in 3 to 10 days without the use of poisonous drugs.
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Cures quick and radical in 10 to 60 days by my own famous method.
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Cured without cutting from 3 to 10 days.
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Every vestige of poison removed from system without aid of mercury or otash.
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I make no charge for a friendly talk or correspondence. I have been treating private and special diseases of men for 12 years. Nothing science can devise or money buy is lacking in my office equipment. I will use you honestly, treat you skillfully, and restore you to health in the shortest time, with the least medicine; discomfort, and expenses practicable. I guarantee to cure any case I undertake. If you cannot call, write for my home cure.
Dr. Czarra, The Well-Known German Specialist, 311 Sixth St. N. W.
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Deaths from Apoplexy.

Only 12 per cent. of the deaths from apoplexy, softening of the brain and paralysis occur under 45 years, 23 per cent. occur between 45 and 60, 65 per cent. occur above 60.

Average Size of Farms.

There are nearly 6,000,000 farms in the United States, the average size be-

Thomas Norman, a bachelor of near South Wayne, Wis., was about to be married. He understood that he had been accepted by Mrs. Susie Saucerman, living in another town. He had written four letters full of plans for the wedding, which was to take place on a certain day.

On the day appointed he arrived at Mrs. Saucerman's residence attired as